



The
ROSE
SOCIETY
OF ONTARIO
1940

YEAR BOOK
OF
THE ROSE SOCIETY
OF ONTARIO
1913-1940



THE MACOOMB PRESS LIMITED
TORONTO
1940

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Foreword

In sending out the 1940 Edition of the Society's Annual, we do so in the hope that it will serve as an ameliorating influence in a time of stress and disturbance, a symbol of peace to which we may turn for relaxation and for relief from anxiety. During the distressing days of the economic depression of 1930-1935 the Rose nobly fulfilled its mission of inducing a philosophic mental attitude toward the difficulties confronting us, and its power to convey a message of quiet confidence to those privileged to associate with it remains undiminished. We trust that in the course of the coming season many people who have not yet learned to appreciate the joys of Rose-culture will worship at the shrine of the Queen of Flowers.

We desire to thank those members whose co-operation has assisted so materially in the preparation of this publication.

Our gratitude is also conveyed to those whose advertisements appear in this volume and the members are earnestly requested, insofar as is possible, to patronize these advertisers.

THE EDITOR.

PRESIDENT'S GREETING

First, may I express my sincere appreciation of the honour conferred upon me by the Directors of the Rose Society of Ontario, in electing me to the Presidency of the Society. My best efforts in the Society's interests will, I hope, justify their confidence.

It was with considerable diffidence that this honour, and its responsibility, was accepted. Our Country and our Empire has been plunged into war again, and those of us who lived and served at home or abroad through the last World War have no illusions as to the strength and cunning of the enemy, nor that there may not be dark days ahead before the clouds lift again, and a peace worth while is attained. Not many of us will be able to offer ourselves for active service now, but all can, and gladly will do his or her part in our national crisis on the home front.

In comparison with all important war effort, time spent on the activities of a Society like ours may to some appear rather futile and of little importance. But is it? Our Constitution defines the purposes of the Rose Society of Ontario, in part . . . "to study, cultivate and exhibit Roses, award prizes for cultivation, exhibition of and essays upon Roses and Rose culture . . . and generally to further and encourage the cultivation and study of Roses." Surely in the busy, tense, perhaps dangerous days ahead, we need some haven of refuge, some clean, invigorating hobby, or interest, to which we may turn for brief periods at least, of tranquility and healthful activity. The garden surely offers such a haven, and its Queen, the Rose, the maximum in floral loveliness, pleasure and satisfaction. The quiet, and peaceful beauty of a garden can do more, I believe, to put one in tune with the Infinite, and to make one humbly conscious of the Creator of all life, than is generally recognized.

To keep up the activities of your Society, this Year Book, the bulletins, the Test Garden and the Annual Rose Show, membership must be maintained. I earnestly urge each of our old members to not only see that their own membership is renewed promptly, but that you do a kindness to at least one garden-loving friend, by securing him as a new member.

And, in conclusion, it is my hope that your Roses this year will reward you with a profusion and perfection of bloom, greater than ever before, and that you will share their loveliness with us all by exhibiting some of them at the Rose Show in June.

D. C. PATTON, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of The Rose Society of Ontario was held in the Botany Building of the University of Toronto on November 28th, 1939, with Mr. P. L. Whytock, President of the Society, occupying the chair.

Minutes of the Annual Meeting, December 6th, 1938

On the motion of Mr. D. C. Patton, duly seconded by Mr. John S. Hall, the minutes of the Annual Meeting held on December 6th, 1938, were taken as read.

Report of the President for Year 1939

Mr. P. L. Whytock, President, then presented his Annual Report as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen: We have again come to the end of our 1939 Rose Year, and, at this time, I think it appropriate to outline briefly the events that have taken place since our last Annual Meeting. On the whole, we can safely say we have weathered the storms satisfactorily during the past year. Membership in the Society was arranged on a different basis from that of former years, and Mr. Walsh will tell you more about this in his Membership Committee Report.

The biggest and most important event of our season is, of course, the Annual Rose Show. This year the Show was successful in two ways. Firstly, it was a financial success, and secondly, the great number and variety of Roses exhibited made it a pure delight for every lover of Roses.

This year, we held the Show at the Royal York Hotel where for many years prior to 1937 it was our custom to hold it. In 1938, you will recall, we engaged the Varsity Arena in order to curtail expenses, and, while this change of venue was successful in many respects, your Directors thought it advisable to again return to the Royal York.

I should like at this time to take the opportunity of thanking the Directors for their support and loyal co-operation in carrying on the activities of the Society throughout the year. Their untiring efforts and endless work to keep the Society functioning smoothly is an inspiration to all of us. I should like particularly to thank Mr. Cruickshank who has given us such valuable information regarding new Roses that are introduced from time to time, and on the proper care of Roses, through the Bulletin. I should like also to mention Mr. Patton who has done such excellent work in assisting us to put the Society's finances on a firm foundation; Mr. Webster who has done such a great job in connection with the Test Garden, and Mr. Brown who has worked so untiringly on our Exhibition Committee. In fact, all of our Directors have performed their tasks so well that it is indeed impossible for me to single out any particular person for special recognition, and I know you will all join with me in extending to them our heart-felt thanks and appreciation."

Financial Report

In the unavoidable absence of Lieut.-Col. A. E. Nash, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who has taken up

military duty, the financial report was presented by Mr. D. C. Patton with appropriate comments, excerpts from which follow:

"First, a decided improvement in your Society's finances was effected during the year, and while it was not possible to close the year with a surplus, at least the rather heavy deficit carried forward for several years past was cut by over \$100.00, and with economies planned for 1940 we are hopeful of clearing it entirely.

While the drop in number of members was disappointing, due to the new scale of optional fees, a total of \$600.00 was received from something more than 100 fewer members than contributed \$589.00 last year.

The Annual Rose Show this past June also more than met expenses, and a great deal of credit for this is due Mr. J. Bruce McKechnie and his hard-working Ticket Committee who sold no less than \$150.15 worth of advance tickets.

The Year Book fell short of paying its way by advertising, the issue costing more than had been anticipated. As Editor, I must assume some of the blame for that, and although we tried hard to give you a complete and interesting edition, and did get it in the members' hands in record time, next year's issue will apparently have to be cut down."

A copy of the audited statement appears on a succeeding page.

Reports of Committees

After the re-election as Auditors for the year 1940 of Messrs. L. A. Winter and G. C. T. Pemberton, reports of the Membership, Exhibition and Test Garden Committees were presented by Messrs. J. R. Walsh, A. E. Brown, and A. J. Webster respectively. The presentation of these reports was followed by the election of Directors for the year 1940, based upon the recommendations of the Nominating Committee whose chairman was Dr. A. H. Rolph.

Address

Following the completion of the scheduled business, the Chairman introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Leon Smith of Winona, Ont., who delighted his audience with an account, beautifully illustrated, of his visit of 1938 to European Rose Gardens—both private and commercial. At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's address, Mr. H. J. Moore, on behalf of the members, suitably thanked the speaker, and the meeting was brought to a close with an expression of appreciation of the courtesy of Prof. R. B. Thomson, through whose good offices our use of the Botany Building was made possible.

Report of the Test Garden Committee

Official inspections of the Roses under test at Guelph were made by the Committee on 25th June and 24th September, and the observations on these occasions, supported by the records of performance maintained throughout the growing season by Mr. J. C. Taylor, Assistant Director of Floriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, form the basis for three Certificate of Merit awards.

With complete unanimity the Committee decided that none of the varieties eligible for recognition were sufficiently meritorious to be deserving of the highest award, the Society's Gold Medal. The performance of several varieties, however, was quite impressive, and, after mature consideration, it was decided to award Certificates of Merit as follows:

(1) To Charles Mallerin, Varces, near Grenoble, France, for his Hybrid Tea, "Madame Henri Guillot," a brilliantly-coloured, bushy-growing, floriferous and healthy Rose which, when known, should achieve widespread popularity. For further comment on this variety please refer to The Clearing House. The plants under test were received from Messrs. Conard & Pyle Company, West Grove, Pa., the American distributors.

(2) To Rien Grootendorst, Boskoop, Holland, for his undisseminated seedling No. 21, a shrub type producing immense clusters of fiery crimson, single blooms, shaded orange at the base of the petals. The growth is up to about six feet, arching gracefully. Its appearance in June is most impressive and only its failure to bloom freely later in the season prevented it from receiving the Gold Medal award. The canes are very thorny, and it is understood to be a cross between the Hybrid Rugosa, Berger's Erfoig, and the Climbing Polyantha, Princes van Orange, or Climbing Gloria Mundi.

(3) To Jackson & Perkins Company, Newark, N.Y., for the Hybrid Tea, "Eclipse," which is a product of the labour of the late J. H. Nicolas. This variety has already received wide publicity and is vigorous and a fairly generous producer of decorative blooms of a very pure yellow colour. It is particularly attractive in the bud stage. Readers are referred to The Clearing House for more detailed comment. The plants of Eclipse were sent to the Test Garden by Messrs. E. D. Smith & Sons, Limited, Winona, Ontario.

Other varieties which attracted the attention of the Committee and provoked very favourable comment were Musette, H. Poly., and Smiles, H. Poly.

While the Test Garden has continued for the past decade to render very effective service it seems probable that the war in Europe will serve to restrict, if not eliminate, for the next few years contributions of material for trial from British and Continental sources. As a consequence we must be prepared to face a sharp curtailment of the activities of that department of the Society's operations.

I desire once again to tender my congratulations and thanks to Mr. Taylor and his staff for the important part which they play in conducting the Test Garden.

A. J. WEBSTER,
Chairman.

DONATIONS TO 1939 ANNUAL ROSE SHOW PRIZE FUND

Col. W. G. Mackendrick.....	\$ 10.00
Lady Eaton.....	15.00
Miss M. H. Beatty.....	25.00
Mr. Henry Bertram.....	25.00
Col. R. S. McLaughlin.....	25.00
Miss M. R. Sutton.....	5.00
Miss H. Beardmore.....	3.00
Mr. G. G. Adam.....	5.00
Col. A. E. Nash.....	10.00
Mr. C. E. Burden.....	10.00
Anonymous.....	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$153.00

How much of memory dwells amidst thy bloom,
Rosel ever wearing beauty for thy dower!
The bridal day, the festival, the tomb,
Thou hast thy part in each, thou stateliest flower!
—Unknown

FINANCIAL REPORT**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
DECEMBER 1st, 1938 - NOVEMBER 28th, 1939**

MEMBERSHIP:	RECEIPTS
Associate.....	\$332.00
Active.....	212.00
Sustaining.....	80.00
Life.....	75.00
	—————
Donations.....	\$699.00 30.00
SHOW TICKETS:	
Pre Sale.....	\$150.15
By Members.....	109.38
Door.....	103.00
	—————
Reserve Account.....	362.53 50.00
SHOW:	
Entry Fees.....	\$ 60.00
Auction Sale.....	60.40
Prize Fund.....	153.00
	—————
Refund on Year Book.....	273.40 7.33
Advertising.....	437.45
	—————
Balance from 1938.....	\$1,859.71 32.34
Uncashed Cheque 1938 Prize Fund.....	6.00
	—————
	\$1,898.05
PAYMENTS	
Postage.....	\$ 115.00
Honorarium.....	260.00
Exhibition.....	468.91
Macomb Press.....	650.00
Advertising.....	135.97
Annual Meeting.....	7.00
Spring Meeting.....	6.50
Exchange.....	4.88
Lantern Slide Awards.....	3.00
Sundries.....	5.13
Printing and Stationery.....	29.16
Prize Awards.....	144.30
Cheque Returned.....	.97
	—————
	\$1,830.82
RECAPITULATION	
Receipts.....	\$1,898.05
Payments.....	1,830.82
Balance on Hand.....	————— \$ 67.23

RESERVE ACCOUNT

December 1st, 1938 - November 28th, 1939

RECEIPTS

Balance from 1938.....	\$63.66
Interest to November 28th, 1939.....	.05
	— \$63.71

PAYMENTS

Transferred to Current Account..... \$50.00
Balance..... \$13.71

Audited and found correct. { L. A. WINTER,
G. C. T. PEMBERTON, } Auditors.

THE ANNUAL ROSE SHOW, 1939

The Annual Rose Show of the Society, held in the Concert Hall of the Royal York Hotel on Tuesday, June 20th, can be considered a success. An increase in attendance and number of entries demonstrates the continued interest in the Queen of Flowers. The financial side of the show is gratifying to your Directors, showing a credit balance after meeting all expenses, due, in a great measure, to the generosity of those members who subscribed to the special prize fund, and to whom our thanks are due. A word of appreciation is also extended to the members of the Committee who gave freely of their time and advice, and whose untiring efforts helped materially to achieve the satisfactory results.

Thanks are also extended to the Commercial Firms and others whose exhibits provided an additional attraction. Special mention must be made of the all-white exhibit of Miss Blacklock, of Meadowvale, the named collection of Roses from E. D. Smith & Sons, Limited, Winona, the beautiful baskets of Roses from The Dale Estate, Limited, Brampton, and the large shadow box from Dunlop & Sons, and to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and the Parks Department of Toronto for their help and co-operation.

The task of fixing a date for a show of any outdoor flower is very difficult, owing to the vagaries of the weather and to the fact that arrangements have to be made considerably in advance. The past season was, perhaps, in the nature of an exception. Winter stayed with us so long that the question of postponing the date of the show was given serious consideration. Plants moved so rapidly with the advent of warm weather, however, that the original date was adhered to. This was followed by a cool period that held the plants back, at a time when it was too late to make any change in the arrangements! The date chosen proved just right for many growers but too early for others, which was unfortunate and which accounted for the absence of entries from some of the regular exhibitors. An increase in the total number of entries would appear to justify the date chosen, and it was also gratifying to note a number of new exhibitors.

Again this year the Harry Oakes Trophy was won by Col. Hugh A. Rose of Welland for the greatest number of points, while the P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy for the best Rose in the Show went to Mr. C. A. Davis of Buffalo for a specimen of Mme. Joseph Perraud.

A. E. BROWN, Chairman Exhibition Committee.

AWARDS OF THE 1939 SHOW

Class	First Prize	Second Prize	Third Prize
1	No Entry		
2	No Entry		
3	No Entry		
4	Toronto City Parks Dept.		
5	Ont. Agric. College		
6	Col. H. A. Rose		
7	E. D. Smith & Sons, Ltd.		
8	D. C. Patton	Col. H. A. Rose	
9	D. C. Patton	Col. H. A. Rose	
10	Col. H. A. Rose	A. J. Webster	
11	Col. H. A. Rose	Mrs. W. Moore	
12	D. C. Patton	A. J. Webster	
13	Col. H. A. Rose		
14	Col. H. A. Rose		
15	Mrs. W. Moore		
16	Col. H. A. Rose	D. C. Patton	Mrs. W. Moore
17	A. J. Webster	Col. H. A. Rose	E. W. Tyrrell
18	A. J. Webster	Col. H. A. Rose	Mrs. W. Moore
19	Mrs. W. Moore	Col. H. A. Rose	
20	A. J. Webster	E. W. Tyrrell	
21	E. W. Tyrrell	Mrs. W. Moore	
22	E. W. Tyrrell	Mrs. W. Moore	
23	E. W. Tyrrell	A. M. McEwen	Mrs. G. A. Reid
24	C. A. Davis	D. C. Patton	J. G. Beare
25	D. C. Patton	C. A. Davis	Mrs. W. Moore
26	C. A. Davis	J. H. Mead	D. C. Patton
27	C. A. Davis	E. W. Tyrrell	Mrs. J. Daxon
28	Mrs. W. Moore	J. Black	J. H. Coles
29	E. G. McCracken	G. Peters	A. M. McEwen
30	E. G. McCracken	J. T. Cowley	
31	No Entry		
32	Mrs. A. A. Gow	Miss E. Harcourt	Mrs. J. McCallum
33	M. D. Smith	G. Peters	Mrs. C. Jeffrey
34	G. Peters	M. D. Smith	Mrs. J. A. James
35	E. G. McCracken	M. D. Smith	Mrs. J. McCallum
36	Col. H. A. Rose	Mrs. J. Wayling	A. J. Webster
37	A. J. Webster	Col. H. A. Rose	Mrs. W. Moore
38	Col. H. A. Rose	E. W. Tyrrell	A. J. Webster
39	J. M. Keith	Col. H. A. Rose	E. W. Tyrrell
40	Miss E. Harcourt	Col. H. A. Rose	E. W. Tyrrell
41	Col. H. A. Rose	F. C. Fielding	Mrs. C. Hilbert
42	Col. H. A. Rose	E. W. Tyrrell	J. G. Beare
43	Col. H. A. Rose	E. W. Tyrrell	
44	Col. H. A. Rose	J. C. Giroux	Col. H. A. Rose
45	A. J. Webster	A. J. Webster	
46	Col. H. A. Rose	Col. H. A. Rose	J. G. Beare
47	A. J. Webster	Mrs. C. Hilbert	D. C. Patton
48	Col. H. A. Rose	Mrs. J. Wayling	Miss O. Brush
49	Mrs. A. A. Gow	Mrs. A. A. Gow	E. W. Tyrrell
50	A. J. Webster		

Class	First Prize	Second Prize	Third Prize
51	Col. H. A. Rose	E. W. Tyrrell	
52	Mrs. J. McNeice	J. G. Beare	J. T. Cowley
53	Mrs. J. McNeice	Col. H. A. Rose	Miss O. Brush
54	Col. H. A. Rose		
55	J. G. Beare	A. M. McEwen	Mrs. A. A. Gow
56	No Entry		
57	A. J. Webster	Col. H. A. Rose	E. W. Tyrrell
58	Col. H. A. Rose	E. W. Tyrrell	Mrs. W. Moore
59	A. J. Webster	Mrs. C. Reaves	
60		E. D. Smith & Sons	
		Miss M. E. Blacklock	

Best Rose in the Show—C. A. Davis

Sweepstake Prize—Col. H. A. Rose

Would Jove appoint some flower to reign
 In matchless beauty on the plain,
 The Rose (mankind will all agree),
 The Rose the queen of flowers should be;
 The pride of plants, the grace of bowers;
 The blush of meads, the eye of flowers;
 Its beauties charm the gods above;
 Its fragrance is the breath of love;
 Its foliage wantons in the air,
 Luxuriant, like flowing hair;
 It shines in blooming splendours gay,
 While zephyrs on its bosom play.

—Sappho

THE SUMMER EXHIBITION PRIZE LIST, 1940

CLASSES	PRIZES		
	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
PROFESSIONAL COMMERCIAL (INDOOR ROSES)			
Class			
1. Vase of 25 Roses, any variety..... (NOTE:—All blooms in competition in Class 1 to be one pinch.)	\$5.00.....	\$3.00.....	\$2.00.....
2. Vase of 50 Roses, any variety.....			
RETAIL FLORISTS' SPECIAL			
3. Bridal Bouquet, not less than 24 or more than 36 Roses, any foliage may be used.			
OPEN (Outdoor Roses)			
4. Display or Roses on table covering approx- imately 30 square feet, arrangement to count. Open to Civic, Community and Government Gardens and to Horticultural Societies in the Province of Ontario.	Challenge Trophy, Dunlop & Son, Ltd.	Silver Medal The R.S. of O.	Bronze Medal, The R.S. of O.
5. Display of Roses on table covering approx- imately 30 square feet, correct naming of var- ieties and arrangement to count in judging. (NOTE:—Classes 4 and 5—Judging—Quality of Bloom, 75 points; Naming, Grouping and Arrangement, 25 points.	Challenge Trophy, Major H. B. Burgoyne	Do.	Do.
6. Forty-eight blooms, H.P.'s, H.T.'s, or Teas, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	Challenge Cup, S. McGredy & Son	Diploma.....	Diploma
7. Exhibit of new Roses, not over 5 years in com- merce, correctly and legibly named, shown in individual vases. To qualify, one to three blooms, stems or sprays of at least 12 and not exceeding 24 distinct varieties must be shown, date of introduction not to be prior to 1935.	Challenge Trophy, P. L. Whytock	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O.	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O.

CLASSES	PRIZES
SEMI-PROFESSIONAL (Outdoor Roses) (Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but who keep gardeners not otherwise employed.)	
8. Exhibit of Roses, not more than 36 or fewer than 12 blooms or sprays of any kind, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	T. J. Moore Memorial Challenge Cup Diploma.....
9. Twelve blooms, H.T. or H.P., not fewer than six varieties, correctly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	Silver Gilt Medal, The R.S. of O. Diploma.....
10. Ten sprays of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s, or T.'s excluded), to be shown in vases. (Exhibitors may use their own containers.)	Diploma.....
11. Ten Cream or White Roses to be shown in a vase. (Exhibitors may use their own containers.)	Challenge Trophy, Kent's, Limited Do.
12. Exhibit of new Roses, not over 5 years in commerce, correctly and legibly named, shown in individual vases. To qualify, one to three blooms, stems, or sprays of at least six and not exceeding 12 distinct varieties must be shown, date of introduction not to be prior to 1935. (Note:—Exhibitors in Class 7 are not permitted to exhibit in Class 12.)	Paul B. Sanders Memorial Trophy The R.S. of O. Bronze Medal, The R.S. of O. Do.
SEMI-AMATEUR (Outdoor Roses) (Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but who have the occasional assistance of gardeners in cultivation of Roses, not solely employed by themselves.)	

CLASSES	PRIZES
HYBRID PERPETUALS	
13. Twelve H.P.'s, not fewer than six varieties correctly and legibly named, shown in R.S.O. Boxes.	Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Cup Diploma.....
14. Six H.P.'s, not fewer than two varieties, correctly and legibly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	Do. Diploma.....
HYBRID TEAS	
15. Twelve H.T.'s, not less than six varieties, correctly and legibly named, shown in vases.	Challenge Cup, Fred A. Kent Challenge Trophy, Miss Vera McCann Diploma.....
16. Six H.T.'s, Red, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	Do.
17. Six H.T.'s, Pink, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	Do.
18. Six H.T.'s, White or Cream, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	The Walter Moore Memorial Challenge Trophy Diploma.....
19. Six H.T.'s, Yellow, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	Do.
CLIMBERS	
20. Collection of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T.'s excluded), three stems or sprays of each variety, shown in vases, one variety per vase, correctly and legibly named.	Challenge Cup, The Can. Band of Commerce (Three year Challenge)
AMATEUR (Outdoor Roses) (Comprising all those persons who do not grow flowers for profit, and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners, but who may employ a labourer.)	Do.
HYBRID PERPETUALS	
21. Three H.P.'s, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	Diploma.....
22. Six H.P.'s, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	Do. Diploma.....

CLASSES	PRIZES
HYBRID TEAS	
23. Three H.T.'s, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	Diploma.....
24. Six H.T.'s, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	John H. Dunlop Memorial Trophy Challenge Trophy, Ellis Bros. Ltd.
25. Twelve H.T.'s, one or more varieties, shown in vases, not necessary to be named.	Do.
26. Twelve H.T.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in vases.	Do.
27. Specimen Bloom, any type other than Hybrid Perpetual, shown in a vase, length of stem and foliage to be taken into consideration.	Challenge Cup, H. Merryweather & Sons, Ltd. Challenge Trophy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden
28. Specimen Bloom, Hybrid Perpetual, shown in a vase, length of stem and foliage to be taken into consideration.	The T. Eaton Co. Ltd. Trophy
OPEN TO AMATEURS HAVING NOT MORE THAN 30 ROSE BUSHES IN THEIR GARDENS	Diploma.....
29. Three H.T.'s, any variety or varieties shown in a vase.	Do.
30. Six H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase.	Do.
31. Exhibit of Twelve blooms, H.P. or H.T., shown in vases.	Challenge Trophy, F. Barry Hayes
OPEN TO AMATEUR WOMEN MEMBERS	
32. Best Vase of Roses, must be grown and exhibited by a woman.	Challenge Trophy, Mrs. P. A. Thomson
NOVICE CLASSES (Outdoor Roses)	
(NOTE:—A Novice is an amateur who has never exhibited Roses before.)	Do.

CLASSES		PRIZES	
33. Three H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase.	\$2.00	\$1.00	Diploma
34. Six H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase.	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.00
35. Specimen Bloom, H.T., shown in a vase, length of stem and foliage to be taken into consideration.	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O.	\$1.00	Diploma
DECORATIVE CLASSES (Outdoor Roses)			
(Open to all members except commercial growers and florists.)			
36. Most beautiful basket of Roses, 20 minimum, 30 maximum.	W. B. Burgoyne Memorial Trophy Lady Kemp Memorial Trophy	Diploma.....	Do.
37. Roses to be arranged in a vase or bowl, not less than six varieties and not more than twelve blooms, any kind but Ramblers.	Royal York Hotel Challenge Trophy Challenge Trophy, The Hon. George S. Henry	Do.	Do.
38. Bowl or Vase of H.T.'s, Red, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms, arrangement to count.	Do.	Do.	Do.
39. Bowl or Vase of H.T.'s, Yellow, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms, arrangement to count.	Do.	Do.	Do.
40. Bowl or Vase of H.T.'s, Pink, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms, arrangement to count.	Do.	Do.	Do.
41. Bowl or Vase of H.T.'s, Cream or White, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms, arrangement to count.	Do.	Do.	Do.
42. Bowl or Vase of Climbing or Rambler Roses, Pink (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s, and T.'s excluded), arrangement to count.	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O.	Do.	Do.
43. Bowl or Vase of Climbing or Rambler Roses, Red (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s, and T.'s excluded), arrangement to count.	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O.	Do.	Do.

CLASSES	PRISES	PRISES	PRISES
	Diploma	Diploma	Diploma
44. Bowl or Vase of Climbing or Rambler Roses, any color (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s, and T.'s excluded), arrangement to count.	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O.	Diploma	Diploma
45. Bowl of Vase of Polyantha or Hybrid Polyantha Roses, single, arrangement to count.	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O.	Do.	Do.
46. Bowl or Vase of Polyantha or Hybrid Polyantha Roses, double or semi-double, arrangement to count.	Silver Medal The R.S. of O.	Do.	Do.
47. Basket of Roses, any size, arrangement to be considered.	Challenge Trophy, Ellis Bros. Ltd.	Do.	Do.
48. Small Basket of Roses, not to be higher or longer than 15 inches, including blooms.	Challenge Trophy, Lt.-Col. A. E. Nash, M.C.	Do.	Do.
49. Small Decoration of Roses (suitable for a 5 o'clock tea table) to be arranged in a small vase or bowl, artistic arrangement and bloom to be considered.	Challenge Trophy, F. Barry Hayes	Do.	Do.
50. Small Decoration of one or more Roses (suitable for a 5 o'clock tea tray), to be arranged in a small vase or bowl, blooms and container not to exceed eight inches in height, artistic arrangement and bloom to be considered.	Challenge Trophy, Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson	Do.	Do.
51. Bowl or Vase of Single Roses, H.T.'s, arrangement to count.	Diploma.....	Do.	Do.
52. Most beautiful Basket or Red Roses, any size, arrangement to count.	Challenge Trophy, Col. H. A. Rose	Do.	Do.
53. Most beautiful Basket of Pink Roses, any size, arrangement to count.	Challenge Trophy, King Edward Hotel	Do.	Do.
54. Most beautiful Basket of Yellow Roses, any size, arrangement to count.	American Rose Society's Silver Medal.	American Rose Society's Silver Medal.	Do.
55. Gentleman's Boutonnierre.	Diploma.....	Diploma.....	Do.

CLASSES	PRIZES
56. Dinner Table Decoration, Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor; rose foliage only; flower receptacle and table cloth to be supplied by exhibitor; space allowance 6 ft. by 4 ft. This is a floral decoration only and no table centres of silk or other material may be used. Entries in this class must be sent to Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, 365 Glengrove Ave. W., Toronto, at least three days previous to the Show, in order that arrangements may be made to provide the requisite number of tables.	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon Diploma Do. Do.
57. Specimen Rose with the finest fragrance	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O.
58. Six fragrant Red Roses, H.T. or H.P., not fewer than three varieties, shown in a vase.	Rose Bowl, Mrs. Campbell Reaves Do.
(Note:—The above two classes to be judged on a basis of 60 points for fragrance, and 40 points for color, form, substance, stem, foliage and condition.)	Diploma
59. Exhibit of species rosa or of types of Roses not heretofore provided for in the schedule, such as Noisettes, Musks, Rugosas, Bourbons, Albas, Gallicas, Damascena, etc., or their hybrids.	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O.
(OPEN TO COMMERCIAL GROWERS ONLY) — Non-competitive	
60. To exhibitors staging decorative floral displays of Roses, and/or other flowers, not otherwise in competition, the Society will award a Gold Filled Medal, a Silver Gilt Medal, and/or a Bronze Medal. Awards to be made on basis of merit, and not to be awarded unless in the opinion of the judges, the exhibits are worthy.	

To qualify for a Gold Filled Medal award, a minimum of 90 points must be scored
 " Silver Gilt Medal " 85 " "
 " " Bronze Medal " 80 " "
 " " " " "

BASIS OF JUDGING CLASS 60

Quality of material.....75 points
 Naming, grouping, and arrangement.....25 points

BEST ROSE IN SHOW	Challenge Trophy, P. H. Mitchell
To be selected from any entry.....	.
SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE	Challenge Trophy, Harry Oakes

For purposes of this Show an Amateur is defined as a person who does not grow flowers for profit, and who cultivates Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners, but who may employ a laborer.

A Novice is an Amateur who has never exhibited Roses before.

In all classes except Number 3, Rose foliage only is to be used.

For purposes of this Show, Pernetianas are regarded as Hybrid Teas.

The use of wire or other artificial supports is prohibited.

Prizes will not be awarded unless exhibits are considered worthy.

All exhibits must be staged by 12.00 p.m., in order that the judges may proceed with their work.

All roses must be grown by exhibitor, with the exception of Class 3.

Exhibitors must leave the room at or before the commencement of judging and must not re-enter until the completion of judging.

NOTE:—The Exhibition Committee provides holders and vases; also uniform labels where the classes must be named, but if you are showing roses in baskets or bowls you must provide your own, leaving them, with your Exhibit, until the Show is over in the evening. Only Rose foliage is allowed.

NOTE:—The R.S.O. boxes, to be used in several classes, are hollow wooden boxes, which will be supplied by The Rose Society of Ontario, the lids of which are covered with moss and pierced with six or twelve holes into which fit glass tubes containing water.

EXHIBITION SCORE CARDS

EXHIBITION CLASSES		POINTS	DECORATIVE CLASSES	POINTS
Colour.....	.....	20	Arrangement and Effect.....	60
Form and Substance.....	.....	30	Quality of Bloom.....	40
Fragrance.....	.....	15		
Foliage.....	.....	15		
Stem.....	.....	10		
Size.....	.....	10		
				100

THE ANNUAL ROSE SHOW
of the Society will be held on Monday, 24th June, 1940, in the
Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

HISTORY—ROMANCE—PROGRESS !

By D. C. Patton

There is little question that the Rose has been the best loved and most often mentioned flower since the dawn of history. Its praises are sung in the Iliad of Homer, and in the classics and ancient histories of the centuries before Christ. Sappho in the 7th century, B.C. calls it "The King of the Flowers, and the grace of the Earth" and one of Plato's pupils in the 4th century, B.C., writes that "Roses differ in number of petals, some have five, some twelve or twenty, some are even hundred-petalled. They differ also in beauty of colour and sweetness of scent — ." The Romans cultivated the Rose in great quantities, and used them lavishly for decorative purposes at their feasts and ceremonies. Chinese paintings as early as the 10th century, A.D. picture unmistakable Tea Roses, and we know from various literary sources that there were both red and white roses in England in the 13th century.

There are four different kinds of roses used in heraldry, the most important to us being the Tudor Rose in the Badge of England. This rose has "a white inner and red outer row of petals, seeded gold, and barbed green." It was probably the still obtainable Damask rose, "York and Lancaster," mentioned in the 15th century literature, and unique in that some petals are white, some light red, still others striped red and white. Legend has it that this rose represented the fusion of houses of York and Lancaster after the peace which ended the Wars of the Roses.

The hundred-petalled rose Plato's pupil mentioned is believed to be *R. Centifolia*, "Old Cabbage," still grown in England and known to have been cultivated in Europe for over 2000 years.

Pages could be filled with the many references to the Rose in the history and romance of bygone centuries, and might be of real interest to those of us whose enthusiasm and love for the Rose goes much further than simply growing a few in our gardens. The story of the development and transformation of the old and mostly forgotten roses of ancient times into the gorgeous creations of to-day is, I believe, of broader and more practical interest to all rose lovers. Before discussing the various classes of major importance which have been most prominent during the past 150 years, it seems appropriate to

mention briefly a few of those old roses which, while in themselves unimportant now, exerted such a powerful influence in rose development. The most ancient, although not recorded in England till 1596, is probably *R. Centifolia* and its allied forms *R. Cent. Muscosa*, the Moss Rose; *R. Cent. Parvifolia*, the Burgundian Rose; and *R. Cent. Provincialis*, the Provence Rose. **R. Damascena**, the Damask Rose, is another of the oldest known roses, claimed to have been brought to Western Europe by the Crusaders from the Holy Land. We know it best in the variety York and Lancaster, but in its original form, and also in the variety Prof. Emile Petrot, it is grown by the thousands in Bulgaria for its essential oil,—and from which is distilled the perfume Attar of Roses. The **China Rose** (*R. Indica*, var. *chinensis*), also known as the "Monthly Rose," is still cherished in Britain, and along with its close relative *R. Indica fragans*, the **Tea Rose**, was the first recurrent blooming rose to be cultivated in Britain. **R. Alba**, the White Rose, has been grown in England for at least 500 years and several varieties, including Celestial and Maiden's Blush, still survive. The semi-double form of *R. Alba* was supposed to have been the White Rose, badge of the Yorkists in the Wars of the Roses. **R. Gallica** was known in England as early as 1277 and in its red form was adopted as the badge of the Lancastrians. Several varieties are still obtainable,—"The Apothecary's Rose, Madame Hardy, Rosa Mundi, and Tuscany.

We shall see, in the review which follows, how all these old roses played their part in the rapidly moving panorama of rose progress and improvement in the last century and a half as, until near the close of the 18th century little progress had been made with roses. The art of hybridizing by hand pollination was yet unknown, and while horticulturists raised roses, like other flowers, from seeds, and occasionally found seedlings with improved characteristics, and travellers from far-away lands brought home some new botanical types, roses generally were neglected in Europe and on this continent. They were grown in their known forms in cottage and manor house gardens, and were cherished for their grace and beauty, but little was done towards their improvement. Tulips, hyacinths and carnations held popular favour "and it is surprising," says a contemporary, "that the rose, the most beautiful ornament of our gardens, should be treated with so much indifference." In an old book on roses published in 1800 "as many as one hundred varieties" are mentioned, "one-

third of which have single flowers." How does this compare with the nearly 18,000 named varieties of to-day! The hundred varieties known in 1800 were mainly various forms of the Centifolia, the Gallica, the Damask, the Bengal, the Tea, and several wild species.

Josephine, Empress of France, probably kindled awakening interest in the culture and improvement of the rose, and soon there began a new era in the history of horticulture. The French rosarian, Andre Dupont, is reported the first to practise hand pollination and soon the old types of roses were forgotten in the ever increasing flood of new varieties. These divide into several main groups and classes, which waxed and waned in public favour.

The Moss Rose (*R. Cent. Muscosa*), first described in 1760 by Miller, but mentioned as far back as 1596, is either a sport or a seed variation of Centifolia. These dainty roses and their numerous hybrids flourished in the gardens of Europe and this continent until well into our grandmother's day—some 135 named varieties being recorded at the peak of their popularity about 1890. A few of the best may still be obtained and with their crested, moss-covered buds, delicious fragrance, and old world daintiness, are still appealing in the bud stage at least. They are soon over, however, and the plants are leggy and unshapely, the foliage untidy, and very subject to mildew and to the attacks of insects.

The Tea Rose (*R. Indica fragrans*), native to Southern China, was apparently first brought to England around 1790 by travellers from India, although some authorities claim earlier introduction. This species was a pale rosy pink. Later a yellow sub-species of the Tea was also brought to Europe, and these two by a series of cross-breeding produced the splendid class of Tea Roses which at one time were so universally admired and which numbered over 1,000 named varieties. In spite of its beauty and superiority over the existing roses of those days—its intriguing perfume (like crushed fresh tea leaves) and its ever-blooming habit, this class, too, has almost disappeared except in the far Southern States, and Southern Europe. It is too tender for our rigorous climate, and the blooms, which are often loose and borne on weak stems, droop badly. Only a few are still grown in England and only two or three here—Mrs. Herbert Stevens and Lady Hillingdon being the most satisfactory in Canada.

The Hybrid Perpetual was the next class to flourish, the first of "these brilliant parvenus" appearing about 1842, and soon sweeping all other varieties aside in popularity in England and France. The exact origin of the Hybrid Perpetual is not very definite but is attributed to crosses between original forms of the Gallica and Damask, which bloom but once, with some forms of Bengal—extremely floriferous. Later, blood of the pink Tea Rose was infused, and as this new race produced a second crop of blooms the English growers were so delighted they called it "Perpetual." The French, more conservative, named it "Hybride Remontant" which literally and more truly means "the sap may rise again in bloom." As a class the Hybrid Perpetuals have the richest colourings, from purest whites to deepest reds. There was no truly yellow H.P. until years later and the advent of the Pernetiana strain. Attempts to obtain yellow roses by crossing with the yellow pure tea were unsuccessful, apparently the tea yellow pigment being absorbed by the stronger pinks and reds. In any event, this class attained enormous popularity throughout the Victorian era and by 1902 there were some 1700 named varieties on record. There are only a dozen or so listed in the catalogues of to-day and in many ways this seems a pity. There are no more glorious roses than some of the H.P.'s—large, full, shapely, the majority intensely fragrant—they are much hardier and require less attention than the modern Hybrid Tea. But, aside from their magnificent June outburst, few bloom again in early fall, and the plants are tall, leggy, the foliage often not attractive, and subject to mildew and black spot, and generally not good for bedding. A few of the best are still to be seen in modern gardens, or are grown for show blooms, particularly Frau Karl Druschki, still called by many the best white rose, although, alas, quite scentless.

The Hybrid Tea is a natural outcome, or evolution of the Hybrid Perpetual. Hybridizers, striving for more continuity of bloom, began crossing some of the pure Teas with the "Perpetuals," and the honour of producing the first Hybrid Tea, "La France," belongs to the old French firm of Guillot Fils, in 1867. La France, a light pink, is still available. Little progress was made for several years, however,—Rosarians still liked their H.P.'s and Teas. The H.T. as a class is less robust, the infusion of Tea blood being responsible, and while now it includes many beautiful exhibition as well as garden varieties, the blooms generally are smaller. However,

the great Rose hybridizing houses of the world kept at their task, and to-day we have thousands of named varieties of H.T.'s in a bewildering range of colours—from purest white to deepest crimson, and through all the shades of pink, coral, salmon, carmine, copper, yellow, flame and scarlet; in form, from the single Dainty Bess to the full-petalled, stately Crimson Glory. Each year now from the nurseries and trial grounds of the McGredys and Dicksons of Northern Ireland; the Cants, Morses, Wheatcrofts, Chaplins, and Priors of England; the Hills, Jackson-Perkins, and many others in the States; Mallerin and Gaujard of France; Van Rossem and Leenders of Holland; Krause, Kordes and Tantau of Germany—many new varieties make their bid for popular favour, and these are the few selected as most promising from thousands of trial seedlings. These great rose producers and many others are constantly striving to produce for our pleasure roses which will combine hardiness, beauty of form and colour, and foliage, perfume, and floriferousness, to the utmost. Rather a large order! But they are achieving that objective, and I believe our children will have roses in their gardens which will be as healthy and floriferous and easy to grow as our petunias, and as hardy as young spruce trees!

Pernetianas. For the past two decades at least, the Hybrid Tea has been supreme among garden roses. Grouped with the H.T.'s are certain roses called Pernetianas in some catalogues. This group was originated by the famous French Hybridizer, Pernet-Ducher, in 1900, and was the result of attempts to introduce the intense yellow shades of *R. Lutea* into the H.P.'s and H.T.'s. This was obtained by Pernet crossing a light red H.P. with the wild Austrian Briar, intensely yellow. One of the first outstanding roses so produced was *Souvenir de Claudio Pernet*. Soon the crossings became so interwoven that little attempt is now made to distinguish between the Pernetiana and the H.T. The infusion of the Austrian Briar blood, however, while giving us the wonderful yellow, copper, flame and orange tints in our modern garden roses, also brought its wild ancestors' weaknesses,—susceptibility to black spot, loose petallage, and lack of perfume in some varieties.

Hybrid Polyantha. The only class to challenge the H.T.'s popularity in recent years is the Hybrid Polyantha. With those to whom mass colour effect and quantity of bloom appeals more than individual perfection, it satisfies the re-

quirements. The origin of the Dwarf Polyanthas is also obscure, but they are believed to have come from dwarf sports or seedlings of climbing wild Multiflora and Wichuraiana varieties crossed with *R. Indica* var. *Minima* some 50 years ago. They were, as you will remember, first known as "Baby Ramblers," and were just that,—dwarf, bushy plants with clusters of small semi-double blooms, like those of *Excelsa* or Dorothy Perkins. This was a hardy, healthy race, and soon the hybridists, led by the Poulsens of Denmark, realizing its possibilities, began crossing them with the H.T.'s, with the object of getting the larger individual blooms, perfume and erect growth characteristic of the H.T.'s, but retaining the vigour and free blooming habit of the Polyantha. This has been largely successful, and many Hybrid Polyanthas are now truly beautiful in colour, form, foliage and habit of growth. A massed bed or border, or a hedge of them, is breathtaking.

The Climbing Roses are the remaining branch of the Rose family, and these are becoming more and more popular the world over. Their origin, in the forms best known now, is obscure but generally speaking the rambling small-flowered climbers are hybrids of *R. Multiflora* and *R. Wichuraiana*,—rampant creepers from China and Japan, while the larger-flowering varieties have been developed by the introduction of Hybrid Tea blood, or are climbing "sports" of Hybrid Polyanthas, Hybrid Teas, and Teas. Unfortunately, until fairly recently few varieties were sufficiently hardy to withstand Canadian winters without a good deal of protection. The average gardener didn't bother with that detail and often lost his climbers, or had them frozen back to the ground. Each year, however, improvements are being achieved and our best hybridizers are striving for two main characteristics—hardiness and continuity of bloom. Now some very lovely, large, sweetly-scented, and beautifully formed blooms are produced on climbers of real hardiness—some even bloom recurrently throughout the summer, and while the utmost has not been reached, given a few more years it may be. Climbing roses are not grown as extensively as they deserve to be in this part of the country, the main reason being, I believe, that most people think they must have a large trellis or fence on which to train them. This is necessary for many of the rambling or tall climbing varieties, but a six-foot post or stake will be all one needs to give casual support to such

beautiful pillar roses as Paul's Lemon Pillar, Allan Chandler, Paul's Scarlet and many others.

The war will undoubtedly curtail the work of many European hybridizers and for a while we may not have so many new varieties glowingly advertised to tempt us. This may be of benefit to amateur growers, giving us a chance to thoroughly establish and enjoy many of the fine roses already available. But the war will not stop the progress of the Rose—and as always, the history of the Rose will be the history of humanity.

(Much of the data, and many of the references quoted in the above are from the late Dr. J. H. Nicolas' well known "The Rose Manual" and are gratefully acknowledged.—D. C. P.)

CANKER

By the Editor

While Canker in Roses is not nearly as prevalent as are Blackspot and Mildew yet this disease appears to be spreading, and it may ultimately become a definite menace. There are said to be several different forms of fungus which result in stem canker, but, since the results are largely the same, it is sufficient for our purpose to consider them collectively under the one heading.

Any portion of the stem may be afflicted and no class of Roses appears to be immune from attack. One eminent English authority claims that the Ramblers are more liable to attack than are dwarf types, but thus far I have observed the disease only on bedding Roses, notably the Tea, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, and the Hybrid Polyantha, Else Poulsen. The spores of the fungus gain access to the dry tissue through small wounds which may be—and frequently are—caused by the thorns of the Rose itself. Damage to the epidermis, therefore, constitutes an invitation to fungus spores. The first symptoms of the disease are small, reddish-brown areas on the bark of one-year-old wood. These subsequently increase in size and several such patches may become joined together, resulting in a large diseased area. The wood becomes dry and the bark frequently cracks, with the formation of canker following thereafter. Sometimes, although not invariably, this cankerous area gradually encircles the stem which will then die.

Thus far no effective means of control appears to have been developed and it is suggested that all stems showing signs of the disease be cut away and burned. The surface of the wood at the point of severance should be painted with some protective material as otherwise the exposed area would be liable to re-infection. It is recommended, also, that the pruning-knife, or secateurs, be disinfected after use on a diseased plant as it has been established that infection can be carried from plant to plant.

SYMPOSIUM: THE BEST TWELVE EXHIBITION HYBRID TEAS

The reception which was accorded the discussion of Climbers in the form of a Symposium which appeared in the 1939 Edition of the Year Book has prompted us to consult expert opinion again this year with a view to determining the twelve most satisfactory varieties of Hybrid Teas for exhibition purposes. In accordance therewith, we requested fifteen experienced exhibitors to furnish lists of their respective selections, arranged in the order of preference, and supported by their comments on the factors which influenced their choice. Ten of those whose co-operation we sought responded promptly, while one expressed a desire to be excused from participation in the discussion, and four chose to ignore our request. The ten participants are as follows: Mrs. A. Alan Gow, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. L. C. Alexander, Oakville, Ont.; Mr. J. G. Beare, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. Henry Bertram, Dundas, Ont.; Mr. C. A. Davis, Grand Island, N.Y.; Mr. Emerson Mitchell, Windsor, Ont.; Mr. George Nunn, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. D. C. Patton, Islington, Ont.; Dr. A. H. Rolph, Weston, Ont.; Mr. A. J. Webster, Toronto, Ont.

It is recognized, of course, that variety behaviour varies widely in different gardens, and it was not expected that any one variety would be the "sweetheart" of all the critics. Soil and moisture conditions vary in different localities, also the fertilization programmes and pruning methods of the growers. Hence a list of varieties submitted by any one of the contributors would not be as reliable or authoritative as the list which appears below, and which represents the combined wisdom and experience of ten arbiters conducting their gardening operations in widely scattered sections of the country and under correspondingly varied soil and climatic conditions.

An "Exhibition" variety is regarded as one suitable for staging in the **Exhibition Classes** of our Rose Show and which is judged in accordance with the Society's score card. In this connection it seems appropriate to emphasize the distinction between "exhibition" and "decorative" Roses, as several contributors included in their lists varieties which are definitely decorative in character. An exhibition Rose must have form and substance in addition to other attributes while a decorative Rose may be quite informal, even to the point of revealing its stamens, and still be attractive. It is suggested that the reader refer to the scale of points used in judging, a careful study of which should enable him to determine what are the requisite qualities.

As the lists of varieties submitted were arranged in order of preference, we have followed the practice of allotting twelve points for a first choice, eleven for a second choice, and so on, concluding with one point for a twelfth choice. On this bases the results are as follows:

Variety	Year Introduced	Originator	Points
1. Mrs. A. R. Barracough	1926	Samuel McGredy & Son.....	74
2. Crimson Glory.....	1935	Wilhelm Kordes.....	62
3. McGredy's Ivory.....	1929	Samuel McGredy & Son.....	60
4. Mrs. Sam McGredy.....	1929	Samuel McGredy & Son.....	57
5. Mrs. Henry Morse.....	1919	Samuel McGredy & Son.....	44
6. Comtesse Vandal.....	1932	Leenders & Co.....	39
7. McGredy's Yellow.....	1933	Samuel McGredy & Son.....	38
8. Sir Henry Segrave.....	1932	Alex. Dickson & Sons Ltd.	37
9. W. E. Chaplin.....	1929	Chaplin Bros. Ltd.....	31
10. Dame Edith Helen.....	1926	Alex. Dickson & Sons Ltd.	26
11. Mrs. Chas. Lamplough	1920	Samuel McGredy & Son.....	23
12. President Charles Hain....	1929	L. Reymond.....	22

It is of interest to note that, had we employed the other method of allowing one vote for each time the name of a variety appeared in a list, and regardless of its order, eleven of the above varieties would have found their way into the final selection. William Moore would have been placed in tenth position, followed by Mrs. Charles Lamplough, Dame Edith Helen and President Charles Hain, the latter two tied for twelfth position.

Eight of the twelve varieties were raised in Northern Ireland, and one each in England, Germany, France and Holland.

The aggregate number of varieties listed by the contributors was no less than fifty-three, indicating wide diversity of opinion. Mrs. A. R. Barracough and Mrs. Henry

Morse each appeared in eight of the ten lists, Crimson Glory in seven, Mrs. Sam McGredy, McGredy's Ivory, McGredy's Yellow and W. E. Chaplin in six, Comtesse Vandal and Sir Henry Segrave in five, Mrs. Charles Lamplough in four, while Dame Edith Helen and President Charles Hain appeared in three lists.

Other meritorious varieties which were not quite able to qualify for the favoured dozen were Barbara Richards, sixteen points; William Moore, thirteen; President Herbert Hoover, Mrs. Verschuren and Mme. Pierre S. du Pont, twelve each; Julien Potin, Joan Cant, McGredy's Triumph and Duquesa de Penaranda, eleven each; Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant and Walter Bentley, ten each; and Mrs. Henry Bowles, nine points.

The list is quite modern, the oldest Rose in the preferred dozen having been introduced in 1919. Old exhibition favourites, such as William Shean, Mildred Grant, Mrs. Cornwallis West and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, are scarcely ever seen nowadays, and none of these veterans were mentioned by any contributor.

Let us consider briefly the virtues and vices of the twelve popular selections.

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough—Invariably of approved form and ample substance, the blooms of this variety last well either when cut or allowed to remain on the plant. The colour at its best is a sparkling, carmine-pink, shading to yellow at the base of the petals, but, as Mr. Patton points out, the colour is variable, at times being an unattractive washy pink with darker blotches. The blooms are produced on long, strong stems, and carry slight fragrance. The canes are very thorny, and, as mentioned by Dr. Rolph, the plant is tall and lanky in growth-habit. The blooms are produced freely in June but somewhat sparsely thereafter. The foliage, while resistant to mildew, is affected by blackspot at times. The main feature is the beautifully-formed, substantial blooms which on main canes are of impressive size.

Crimson Glory—It is significant that a Rose of such recent introduction as Crimson Glory should be included amongst the selections of seven of the ten commentators, and that it actually topped the lists of two. The blooms undoubtedly rank high with respect to form, substance, size and fragrance, while the colour is usually reliably constant. During periods of extreme heat, however, it develops purple

tints, and in this connection its champion, Mr. Patton, suggests for it a location affording partial shade. The plant is bushy in habit, sending up many stems, the weaker of which occasionally reveal weak necks. The foliage is notably resistant to disease, but vigour appears to vary widely in different locations. It may be described, however, as moderately strong. As a first-class exhibition variety in the red group was badly needed, some years probably will elapse before Crimson Glory will be superseded.

McGredy's Ivory—The blooms are characterized by perfection of form, extraordinary substance and large size, but, with the passing of the first crop, they are only sparsely produced, and they lack scent. The stems are long and of sufficient strength, and the foliage is remarkably hard and disease-resistant. The buds are usually produced singly. There appears to be some difference of opinion about fragrance, some commentators deplored the lack of fragrance, while others give credit for mild scent. With or without scent, however, it is a truly magnificent Rose.

Mrs. Sam McGredy—This is generally classified as a garden Rose, but, with care, generous feeding and severe disbudding, blooms of excellent quality can be obtained, and their ideal form and unique colour combine to assure for this variety widespread popularity. The reddish foliage, stems and thorns are distinctive and the foliage appears to be entirely healthy. There is some diversity of opinion with respect to the vigour of the plant but Dr. Rolph and Mr. Nunn both describe the growth as strong. Others, however, including the Editor, find this variety of only moderate growth, but branching and quite productive. The fragrance is not noteworthy. The coppery-scarlet colour of the buds partially disappears in the open blooms but these are never unattractive.

Mrs. Henry Morse—Little comment is required in connection with this Rose, the fact that it has been able to maintain its popularity for twenty years being in itself significant of its merit. The large, shapely blooms are produced very freely, considering their high quality. The growth is satisfactory but the foliage requires close attention as it is quite susceptible to attacks of fungus—both mildew and blackspot.

Comtesse Vandal—It is somewhat surprising to find this Rose occupying such a high position amongst exhibition

varieties. The form and colour are delightful but many blooms lack the requisite petalage to impart lasting qualities. The buds are long and pointed, and as the blooms develop the outer petals reflex gracefully, while the blend of soft pink and gold on the inner petals harmonizes with the deeper coral-pink on the reverse. The foliage is susceptible to mildew and the plants need careful protection in winter. The growth-habit is erect and the average vigour moderate.

McGredy's Yellow—While, with careful cultural treatment, large, substantial blooms can be produced, the average blooms fall somewhat short of exhibition requirements. As mentioned by Mr. Patton, the inner petals are rather short with the result that the opening process, when once begun, is fairly rapid. Consequently the blooms should be cut at an earlier stage of development than is the case with, say, President Charles Hain, a slow opener. The colour, while clean, is not a strong yellow, but is always attractive. The blooms carry moderate fragrance, and the plants are quite satisfactory from the standpoints of vigour and foliage.

Sir Henry Segrave—The long, graceful buds and exquisitely-formed blooms have earned for this variety a prominent position. The colour is a soft primrose-yellow in early and late season, but a creamy-ivory in midsummer. It also has a tendency to open rapidly and timing, therefore, is an important factor. The foliage is healthy and the growth fairly strong. At times it shows a tendency to concentrate on the production of one strong and very long cane at the expense of others. Bloom is produced generously but only the first crop blooms are of exhibition standard.

W. E. Chaplin—This is one of the parents of Crimson Glory. The growth is strong and branching, while the magnificent blooms are produced very freely, and are invariably of good colour but they lack fragrance. The foliage must be protected against mildew. An excellent Rose.

Dame Edith Helen—This capricious and buxom lady heads the list of Mr. Davis and he has met with unusual success on the show table with this Rose. The blooms are very large, full, and usually of fine form if disbudded to the stronger of the side buds. The colour is a glowing pink without shading and the fragrance is outstanding. Vigour appears to vary widely in different gardens and behaviour generally is not

consistent. At its best, however, it is practically unbeatable. It is not a free bloomer, however.

Mrs. Charles Lamplough—Like a certain little girl, this Rose, when good, is very, very good, but when bad —! Blooms of tremendous size can be obtained by careful attention to cultural requirements, but the texture of the many petals being rather thin the blooms, like those of Caledonia, in unfavourable weather experience difficulty in opening. The color varies from pale lemon-yellow to creamy-white. The foliage, while healthy, is somewhat sparse and the growth is moderately vigorous. This variety can be magnificent.

President Charles Hain—This fine Rose is also known as Amelia Earhart, Mme. Jules Guerin and Magnum Pernet. The blooms are pale yellow in colour, very full, and of huge size. They usually open cleanly but very slowly, and they last for days either as cut blooms or if left on the plant. Established plants should be pruned lightly. The blooms, which are moderately fragrant, are not produced freely, but each one is breath-taking in its grandeur.

A ROSE FERTILIZATION PROGRAMME

By A. A. Norton

(**EDITOR'S NOTE:**—We are happy to present this thoughtful and instructive article from the pen of Mr. Norton who has made a special study of the subject. His inquiring and scientific mind is constantly engaged in the search for improved methods, not only of feeding Roses, but also in combatting their insect and fungus enemies, and next year we hope to persuade him to enrich the Year Book with an article dealing with insect and disease control methods, based upon his research and experimentation.)

The first fundamental to acquire in connection with the fertilization of Roses and other garden plants is the knowledge of when to leave well enough alone. On new ground Roses may be grown for some time without much diminution of quality, but a time will come when there will be some exhaustion of one or more of the constituents required and when the soil can no longer be regarded as fertile.

It is generally acknowledged that nothing is more suitable for fertilizing Roses than well-rotted cow manure, which should be dug into the soil after applying. Animal manures are only valuable when decomposing in the presence of the oxygen of the air. If placed so deep that air cannot get at it manure is apt to become sour and injurious.

Before proceeding further it would be advisable to emphasize that different soils will require different types of fertilizer. On heavy soil, that is, clayey loam on a clay subsoil which is difficult to drain, manuring should commence with the preparation of the beds. When the first foot of soil has been removed, the second foot of soil should be broken up as deeply as possible and decayed leaves, or a mixture of burnt earth and garden refuse, thoroughly mixed with it. On top of this should be placed about six inches of decayed stable manure, and the bed filled up with the top soil. With light soils, we do not need to think of artificial drainage, as the natural drainage is adequate, and therefore, in preparing our beds, it does not matter how wet or cold the manure is. Either cow or pig manure, partly decayed, is the best. It should be well incorporated with the bottom layer and an additional six inches placed on top of this mixture and the bed filled with the top soil. With either type of soil, the beds should be prepared in summer or early autumn in preparation for spring planting.

Since it is becoming more difficult to procure animal manures as fertilizer, we may substitute chemical manures to keep our gardens in a strong healthy condition. Four inorganic substances, Calcium, Potassium, Phosphorus and Nitrogen constitute the principal plant foods. Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium are also root foods essential to plant growth, but with the possible exception of Iron, the soil usually provides them in sufficient quantity.

Calcium is the most important of the four main foods as it sweetens the soil by raising the alkalinity and enables the growing plant to assimilate other food supplies. Most soils are deficient in Calcium so it is advisable to make a rough test as to its sufficiency. This is done by pouring a wineglassful of Hydrochloric Acid on a small quantity of the soil placed in a glass or porcelain dish. If a brisk effervescence does not occur the soil is deficient in calcium and should receive a dressing of freshly water-slaked lime in the proportion of one pound to each six square yards, or one pound of air-slaked lime to each three square yards. This should not be applied at the same time as manure and should be repeated every other year. The best time to apply lime is in the month of October.

Potassium is regarded as a plant tonic and is essential to the production of strong healthy wood and foliage. It also gives the young shoots considerable power to resist fungus

diseases. Lack of Potassium is indicated by cessation of woody growth, the leaves assuming a curled, dried-up appearance with brown spots irregularly disposed on their surface. Artificial manures containing a large proportion of Potassium tend to counteract rankness and softness of growth due to excess of nitrogen in the soil, so that the more freely nitrogenous manures are used the greater is the need for Potassium.

One of the best sources of Potassium is hardwood ashes which contain from ten to twelve per cent. Wood ashes are best applied in the Autumn. Potassium Nitrate and Potassium Sulphate are other good sources of Potassium for use as plant foods, and a small quantity applied at the end of May is an excellent dressing to stimulate the production of bloom. They should not be applied in excess of two ounces per square yard but the dressing may be repeated at intervals of two weeks up to the end of August.

Phosphorus is an important plant nutrient element and is present in both the organic and the mineral part of soils. It is made soluble in the soil and available to plants by the decay of organic matter and the weathering of soil minerals. The three chief effects of soluble phosphates on plants are in stimulating root growth, promoting florescence, and in ripening flowers and stems.

Judged by the external appearance of the plant, Phosphorus deficiency is more difficult to recognize than deficiencies of Potassium and Nitrogen. In external appearance Phosphorus and Nitrogen-starved plants have many characteristics in common, both showing a similar restriction in growth. Nitrogen-deficient plants often develop reddish-purple stems and pale, yellowish green foliage, while Phosphorus-deficient plants often have bluish-purple stems and dark green foliage.

Sources of Phosphorus are Potassium Phosphate, which may be used in solution at the rate of one-half ounce in one gallon of water, and Superphosphate of Lime, which may be applied to all soils in the Spring at the rate of two to three ounces per square yard. Bone meal is also a good source of Phosphorus which becomes available slowly, and may be safely applied as a top dressing at planting time. Four ounces per square yard is an adequate quantity.

Nitrogen is a nutrient element required by all plants and is found chiefly in the organic matter of soils. The Nitrogen of organic soil matter is transformed to Ammonia and then

to nitrites, and finally to nitrates, by the action of soil organisms. Nitrogen promotes the purely vegetable growth of a plant, producing luxuriant, deep green foliage, but if present in excess encourages soft, sappy growth, which is very susceptible to disease. It also tends to reduce the number and quality of the flowers.

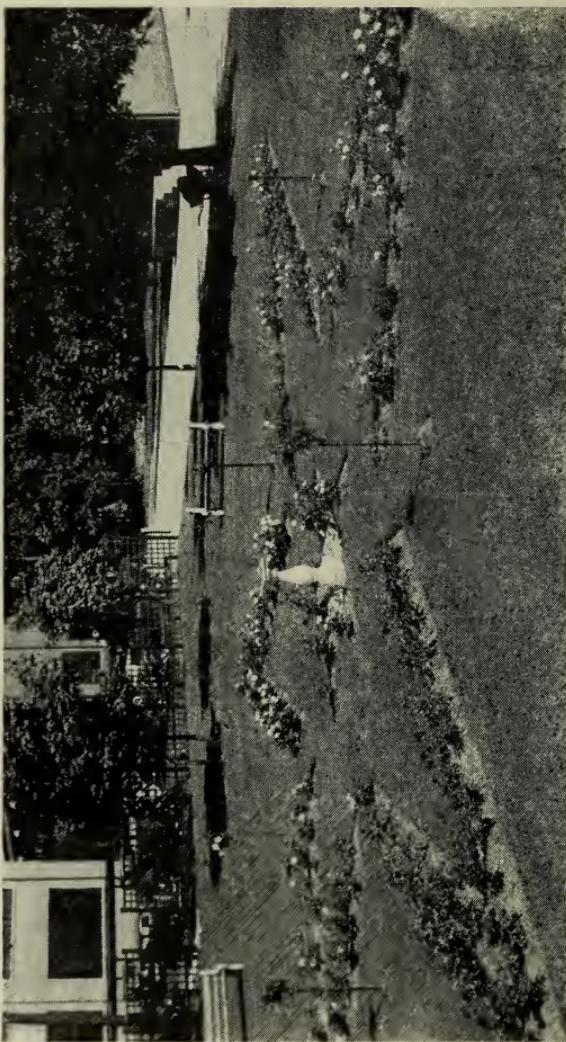
Most soils are deficient in Nitrogen compounds and periodical enrichment is absolutely necessary for healthy, vigorous growth. Colour of the soil may be used as a fairly reliable indicator of total Nitrogen supply, dark coloured soils usually having a relatively high total Nitrogen content and light coloured soils a low content. Strongly acid soils tend to be deficient in available Nitrogen supply, even though the total Nitrogen content may be relatively high.

Leaf colour is a good index of the adequacy of the available Nitrogen supply. With an adequate supply the leaves remain a normal dark green; when the supply becomes deficient the leaf colour changes to a pale, yellowish-green, and there is often a marked tendency toward a reddish-purple tinge of stems and branches.

Potassium Nitrate, Ammonium Nitrate, Ammonium Sulphate, and Sodium Nitrite are all used to furnish Nitrogen but should be used sparingly. They are all soluble in water and may be used at the rate of one-quarter ounce to one gallon of water. Nitrogenous fertilizers should not be applied after the end of July as they may produce rank growth which would not be well matured before the Autumn frosts.

Chemical fertilizers should not be applied to rose beds until the plants have become established. They may be safely used the year after planting but care must be taken not to apply too much and never allow it to come into contact with foliage and stems, as most chemicals will burn any tender shoots and leaves. They should be applied when the soil is in a fairly moist condition and should be well watered during dry weather.

A balanced chemical fertilizer may be prepared by mixing two pounds of Superphosphate of Lime with one pound of Ammonium Sulphate and one pound of Potassium Sulphate. This mixture may be applied, two ounces per square yard at the end of April and again in June and July. Another formula which is known as Tonk's Rose Manure is made as follows:—Superphosphate of Lime 12 parts, Iron Sulphate 1 part, Potassium Nitrate 10 parts, Calcium Sulphate 8 parts, Magnesium Sulphate 2 parts.



A view of a portion of the Rose garden located on the premises of Link-Belt, Limited, Toronto.
The photograph was taken about three months after the planting of the Roses.

This may be applied in late April or early May at the rate of four ounces per square yard, followed by light cultivation.

There has been considerable comment in different Horticultural Magazines lately on the results obtained from watering plants with a solution of Vitamin B1. It is claimed that root growth is stimulated, thus enabling the plant to utilize more of the plant food available in the soil. It is also claimed that plants whose roots are soaked in a more concentrated solution for thirty minutes before planting recover more quickly from the shock of transplanting. After planting, the solution is poured around the roots and watering continued in the usual manner. Watering with the weaker solution is done twice a week for Roses and once a week for other flowering plants. The use of Vitamin B1 is too recent for any definite claims to be made for it but as it is comparatively inexpensive, and can do no harm, many will wish to try it. The Editor will be pleased to receive any comments as to its value, also any criticisms or suggestions for fertilizing of Roses which would be available for our 1941 Year Book.

AN INDUSTRIAL ROSE GARDEN

By J. G. Beare

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—We trust that the following intimate account of the location of a beauty spot in an industrial area of a large city, so ably presented by Mr. Beare, will serve to inspire other business executives to similarly beautify their premises. We feel confident that Mr. Beare will be glad to advise and assist those who have in contemplation the establishment of industrial Rose Gardens, and in this connection enquiries should be directed to the Secretary.)

I was quite convinced that the President was having fun at my expense when he asked me in the fall of 1938 to prepare a report which would include estimated costs and a suggested layout for a Rose Garden to be planted on the Company's property. True, we had the space available, and a set of conditions which I knew was rather favourable existed there, but a Rose Garden alongside a plant engaged in the production of machinery was something of which I had never heard.

My first reaction was that it just wasn't being done these days. The President was really in earnest about the idea, however, and as I set about investigating what was involved, I realized that the fundamentals for a successful industrial Rose Garden differed not one whit from those employed in one's own backyard. It was only the novelty of location that startled me.

The site of the garden is ideal. The foreground of the photograph, which was taken three months after planting, shows the northern boundary, and the building is to the east of the garden. The property is owned by Link-Belt, Limited, and is situated at the corner of Eastern Avenue and Leslie Streets, Toronto. Leslie Street is to the east and Eastern Avenue to the north of the property. Air space is abundant, and sun exposure, if anything, is overdone under existing conditions. One fairly well matured tree and three younger trees show in the photograph. They provide some shade and the influence in that respect will be felt more with the passing of time. Care was taken to locate the rose beds sufficiently far from the trees to insure the shade factor from becoming unbalanced.

Good drainage is present in that the subsoil is of a sandy nature. Top soil, although light, is of good quality, and available by the carload on the property. The site at one time was used by a nursery firm.

A five-pointed star layout is employed, with a smaller inner star in the centre. In the middle of the inner star is a sundial, set on flagstones, which in turn are set on a bed of cinders. We propose an improvement this year by embedding the flagstones in cement as some movement of the stones has been noticed.

To give an impression of height to the garden Rose standards about four and a half feet in height were used. These standards were spaced evenly around the star-shaped design.

To the east of the garden, located seventy feet from the centre of the design, an attractive lattice fence served as a support for climbers. The south end is bordered by a twenty-foot concrete driveway, beyond which lies a four-car garage and a building housing the Company's heating plant. These buildings are framed in a background of foliage. To the west lies a twelve-foot driveway, and both the west and south

ends of the greensward are bordered by about one foot of cut stone. The design is finished off by the use of two six-foot benches made of a combination of wood and concrete. They are so placed in the general scheme to provide a pleasing atmosphere. They are sufficiently heavy in construction that, in spite of the open gate, one can be sure that no misguided individual will help himself to the garden furniture.

Each bed was trenched to a depth of two feet six inches and a layer of six inches of well-rotted cow manure was deposited on the bottom. Then the trenches were filled to within six inches of the top with clay loam which was not available at the property and had to be purchased. It required 15 cubic yards of material for this purpose. The top soil cost us nothing but the labour.

The lattice fence is 88 feet long. The underground portion of each post was treated with tar and then set in cement. The woodwork is all of cedar and is treated with a green creosote stain, which we hope will withstand weather conditions for many years. Another feature is that copper nails were used throughout in the construction of the fence.

There are five beds in the outer star. These are 2' 6" in width, and each outside leg of the five points measures 20 feet in length. If a circle were drawn that would touch the extreme points of the star it would have a radius of 29' 6". In each of the beds there are 44 bushes, or in the five beds a total of 220. The inner star has a radius of 6' 6" and has three bushes in each bed, or a total of 15. Segregation of colours is made so that there is a bed for Reds, Pinks, Yellows, Whites and Variegated hues. For the inner star we used exclusively the single H.T., Dainty Bess. Eight climbers are spaced along the fence. The fence is divided in the centre with a swinging gate leading to the parking lot. While the climbers were spaced so that four were to the right and four to the left of the gate, care was taken that the more rapid-growing varieties were given more room than their less ambitious relations. With the exception of the standards—which are on Rugosa—the stock is all budded on R. Canina seedlings.

Our caretaker-gardener rapidly absorbed the rudiments of rose culture, and he takes considerable pride in the garden's appearance. He quickly trained himself to detect the occasional sucker that put in an appearance. The actual cultivation is not a tedious task because of the friability of the top soil. As to the watering, I am learning a lot about that

subject myself. I have gathered from various sources that overhead watering of rose beds was not the thing to do, but I must say that in the case of the rose beds under discussion, they seem to thrive on it. I attribute to the top soil, the fact that the bushes were able to take the frequent waterings which were necessary because of the surrounding lawn. The surface soil is quite porous, water being quickly absorbed, so there is no caking of the top crust.

The bushes are sprayed every ten days with Triogen. We use an air pressure sprayer and the job is fairly simple to perform and quickly done. On not more than a half-dozen bushes out of the lot was there any evidence of black-spot, and only one case to any marked degree.

There is one task which was tedious and which took almost an hour every day at the height of the blooming season. That was the removal of the dead blooms. We almost had the material to start a department for the manufacture of "Attar of Roses."

In discussing the vigour of growth I am tempted to become verbose, but I shall content myself with the statement that never in my experience have I seen such wonderful results. Perhaps we were just lucky, but in any event any fears or tremblings I may have had concerning the success of the venture have completely disappeared. With established plants, 1940 should show even better results.

Although I may be an accessory after the fact, the credit for the establishment of the garden belongs to our President. Of course it was neither to appeal to the aesthetic tastes of our neighbours nor to satisfy our own ego that the idea was conceived. The garden very definitely does a job along other lines. It is one form of institutional advertising because of the number of visitors it attracts. It represents a decided improvement to the property. Our own employees enjoy it, and its appearance in the blooming season gives a distinct fillip to their pride in the Company for which they work.

O, lovely Rosel to thee I sing!
Thou sweetest, fairest child of spring!
O, thou art dear to all the gods,
The darling of their blest abodes.

—Anacreon

THE BATTLE WITH SAND

By J. B. McKechnie

While the time which I have spent in the hobby of Rose Gardening is limited, the Editor insists that I have had some experiences which, if put down in print, might help some others who are fighting the demon SAND.

My home is located in the extreme west end of Toronto where the soil is a mixture of two types of sand, both bad. It certainly contains no humus whatever, other than a thin layer of leaf mould on top of the original soil level, and when allowed to dry out thoroughly, is of the nature of beach sand, bleaching to almost white. My soil was deprived even of the small bit of nutriment that the leaf mould might afford by reason of fill which was added to the depth of one foot or more, when the property was graded.

Early in 1932, I decided that I would take up Rose Gardening as a hobby and set about learning all that I could about soil, etc. As is well known, handbooks on the subject, without exception, advise that clay is the only soil for Roses, although a good sand loam will be satisfactory provided that the soil is not permitted to become too dry. In the fall, youth being undaunted by the prospect of so much bad sand, I proceeded to dig my bed, which was of considerable size. In making the bed, I dug down eighteen inches and took out the worst of the sand. Thinking that the top soil of the old cultivated perennial border would surely be of some use, I put this soil in with my good clay. Since that time I have found that, unlike oil and water, sand and clay do mix when they are located in sandy localities. Like the Chinese, the interloper soon becomes one of the larger population. In other words, the good clay that I put into that bed has now become simply a fairly good sandy loam.

In the Spring of 1933, I planted about 100 Roses which, I must say, did exceptionally well considering the relative inexperience of the gardener. However, during that summer, I found that the edges which, of course, were higher than the bed itself, kept breaking down into the bed until it was difficult to tell where the turf began. In addition to the little trouble with the edging of the beds, I further found that, when cultivating, I almost invariably dug into the bed quantities of sand from the sides which tended to lighten the soil at the edges. In the Spring of 1934, I, along with thousands of other Rose fanciers, found that the winter protection

applied had availed nothing, and that the roses were no more. However, I was saved the ignominy of defeat as a Rose Gardener by covering up under the cloak of the hard winter.

The year 1933 had revealed several defects which must be remedied. Firstly, my bed was much too large, and before planting my new plants in the Spring I cut it into three portions. Secondly, some plan must be devised to prevent the edge of the beds from breaking down, and further, that the matter of cultivating must be conducted in a manner which would prevent the intrusion of sand from the edge of the bed. Thirdly, I realized that the beds must be made entirely of clay if the sand was to be excluded for any period longer than one season.

With respect to the third item, there was only one solution and that was eventual replacement of the soil. As for the second item, I was in a quandary. It was not until the fall of 1935, when engaged in making some new beds, that I hit upon a scheme which I believe has solved to a very great extent the troubles mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. I had been discussing the merits of Cedar in regard to withstanding rot when buried in soil. The idea came to me then that if I put wide boards along the edges of the beds I would eliminate the difficulty experienced in cultivating, and, also, the trouble with the edges of the beds. Accordingly, I purchased what is called Cull Cedar Roofing Boards, 1 inch thick and 8 inches wide. I found that these boards served three purposes: First, they kept the edge of the bed from breaking down; Second, they prevented the soil at the edge from being cut down by the cultivator; Third, and by no means least, they helped to direct the manure water and hose water to the plants instead of to the much more absorbent sand. By the time that the moisture Nature and I supplied had got down eight inches it had at least become available to some of the roots before the sand so greedily drank it up. Therefore, out of these experiences, I have developed a method of building my beds which I hope will be of assistance to at least some of the members.

Because the sand is so porous, it is not necessary to put drainage into the beds and eighteen inches should be deep enough to dig. However, if it is felt that the physical and financial strain can be borne, deeper preparation may be carried out if desired. At the bottom, I turn the sods upside down and put in a layer of about four inches of manure. This is to form a thick layer of humus to prevent the sand

from working up. The next four or five inches is made up of a mixture of clay and manure in the proportions of about 2 clay to 1 manure. From there to the top is nothing but good clay and I find that the heavier the clay is, the better. By that I do not mean the type of clay that bakes to a brick, but good heavy clay loam, if possible, rotted clay sod which contains plenty of humus and is still heavy enough that it will pack around the roots but stay open when cultivated. Rotted clay sod is very much like granules in its nature and when it is in the proper state of moisture, sifts into the roots of the plants easily and at the same time packs down compactly.

Beds which have been made as outlined above have been in use in my garden since the Spring of 1936 and when I had occasion to dig two of them out last Autumn, I found no evidence of sand having worked its way into the bed.

I do not wish to convey the idea that the foregoing manner of preparation of Rose beds can be taken as a lifetime cure for the difficulties to be experienced by the gardener who would grow Roses in a sandy locality. It will still require constant vigilance to see that the boards are not allowed to rot out entirely. I have not had to replace any boards as yet, but fully expect to do so within the next two to three years. Another point to watch is the addition of winter protection which will require to be of soil similar to that already in the bed. Sand taken from another part of the garden will soon undo all that has been gained by the careful preparation. Thirdly, even though my beds have not as yet shown evidence of sand, I am not yet convinced that eventual replacement of the soil will not be necessary. However, the periodic addition of well-rotted cow manure will assist in maintaining the humus content of the soil.

To the Rose fancier who would grow Roses in a sandy locality, the watchword must be "Fight the Demon SAND."

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—In the belief that Mr. McKechnie's problem is not his alone, but that others are confronted with similar difficulties, we asked him to describe his methods of dealing with the situation. We trust that his example of persistence and courage will serve to inspire to fresh effort any who may be on the point of capitulation to the sand enigma, or who, perchance, may have become resigned to being deprived of Roses on account of conditions similar to those with which Mr. McKechnie has had to contend.)

THE CLEARING HOUSE

By A. J. Webster

The discussion of the newer Roses under the above title which was presented in the 1939 Edition, evoked such favourable comment as to justify the decision to make this department a permanent feature of the Year Book. In the subjoined notes varieties introduced in 1935 or subsequent thereto are discussed, and, where possible, the number of plants of a variety, the number of years grown, the type of soil, the sun exposure and the understock on which budded, are indicated. It is hoped that all members who are growing the newer Roses will make careful notes of their impressions of these novelties in the course of the coming season and send me their comments by December 1st next. The department will be just as important as YOU make it. In making its bow last year The Clearing House had sixteen contributors, and this year twenty, whose names appear below, and to whom I extend my thanks for their co-operation.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

With Name, Address, nature of Soil and Exposure:—

Cohoe, Mrs. J. E., Welland, Ont.; Clay Loam; Partial Shade
Davis, Mr. C. A., 1412 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine
Daxon, Mr. James, 594 Lauder Ave., Toronto; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine
De Jardine, Dr. Geo. A., 283 Wright Ave., Toronto; Sandy Loam; Partial Shade
Enser, Mr. P. G., 37 Southampton St., Buffalo, N.Y.; Clay Loam; Partial Shade
Fielding, Mr. F. L., 65 Shields Ave., Toronto; Heavy Clay; Partial Shade
Gow, Mrs. A. Alan, 629 Windermere Ave., Toronto; Sandy Loam; Partial Shade
Hatton, Mr. R. Marion, Box 687, Harrisburg, Pa.; Shale; Full Sunshine
Holland, Mrs. Norman, 3749 The Boulevard, Westmount, Que.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine
Mansz, Mr. H. J., Tavistock, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sun from 9 a.m.
McKechnie, Mr. J. B., 133 Ardagh St., Toronto; Sandy Loam; Partial Shade
Norton, Mr. A. A., 67 Shields Ave., Toronto; Heavy Clay; Partial Shade and Full Sun
Nunn, Mr. George, 6288 Angus Drive, Vancouver, B.C.; Chocolate Loam; Full Sunshine
Patton, Mr. D. C., Burnhamthorpe Park, Islington, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine
Reid, Dr. W. H., Port Rowan, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sun till 3 p.m., Partial Shade

Schnick, Dr. John A., 7 John St. North, Hamilton, Ont.; Not Stated; Not Stated

Smith, Mr. Leon, Winona, Ont.; Clay Loam and Sandy Loam, Full Sunshine

Taylor, Mr. J. C., Ont. Agricultural College, Guelph; Gravelly Loam with Clay Subsoil; Full Sunshine

Trebilcock, Mrs. A. J., 9 Ormsby Cres., Toronto; Clay with Fine Silty Subsoil; Partial Shade.

Webster, Mr. A. J., 365 Lauder Ave., Toronto; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine

The following abbreviations apply throughout:

Plants—Pl; Years—Yr (s);

Understocks:—Canina—Can.; Multiflora, Mult.; Ragged Robin, R.R.; Rugosa, Rug.

Alice Harding; Mr. Daxon (1 pl. 1 yr.) describes the bloom as of exhibition quality but with occasional split centres. His growth is satisfactory but the foliage showed blackspot. Mr. Hatton (20 pl. 3 yrs., Mult.) reports no improvement over 1938 performance, the growth being weak and the blooms too few. Mr. Mansz (2 pl. 2 yrs. Mult.) and Mr. Patton (2 pl. 3 yrs. Mult.) are in agreement that the growth is only moderate and the blooms sparsely produced although frequently of good quality. Dr. Reid (1 pl.) displays more enthusiasm than the previous commentators, mentioning strong, spreading growth, and slow-opening, substantial blooms of strong yellow colour which is well maintained. Mr. Smith (many pl. 3 yrs. Mult.) records only moderate vigour but noteworthy prolificacy, although the individual blooms have been mediocre in quality. Mr. Taylor (11 pl. 3 yrs., Mult.) while admiring the blooms, regretfully reports lack of hardiness, all his plants having succumbed to winter injury. I agree with Mr. Taylor, my plants (3 pl. Mult.) having failed to survive their first winter.

Anna Neagle, H.T. (McGredy, 1937)—Mr. Patton (2 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) picks a quarrel with the catalogue writers, describing the colour as vivid cerise-pink rather than “bright currant red.” He admits merit, however, referring to vigorous growth, healthy foliage and free-blooming propensities. Mr. Smith (Many pl., Mult.) is still unimpressed, reporting blooms of inferior quality and on plants of only moderate vigour. Mr. Taylor (6 p., 3 yrs., Mult.) while admitting freedom of bloom, is not excited about this variety.

Apricot Queen—H.T. (Howard & Smith, 1939)—Mr. Hatton (6 p.l., 3 yrs., R.R.) is the only reporter, but a definitely favourable report from a fair but fearless critic must not be overlooked. He reports healthy, spreading growth and attractive, orange-pink, fragrant, decorative blooms freely produced.

Baby Chateau—H. Poly. (Kordes, 1936)—Mr. Patton (2 p., 3 yrs., Mult.) appears to be favourably disposed toward this Rose, claiming freedom of bloom and velvety texture and dark colour which does not blue. Mr. Smith refers to vigorous growth and free-blooming qualities but intimates that the colour burns in hot weather. I consider that, while the depth of colour makes this variety unique in its class, it is not sufficiently productive for mass effect. I find the growth robust and the large foliage healthy, but I agree with Mr. Smith that the colour burns.

Betty Prior—H. Poly. (Prior, 1935)—Mr. Davis regards this variety as superior to Else Poulsen, which is high praise indeed. Mr. Smith describes it as a tall, free-blooming Rose, continuously in bloom, a report with which, after four years, I agree. There is serious fading of colour in hot weather, but, nevertheless, the virtues outweigh the vices. Mrs. Trebilcock (10 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) also praises it even to the point of describing it to be the best Polyantha in her garden.

Brazier, H.T. (Mallerin, 1936)—Mr. Hatton abandons the language of diplomacy in commenting on the disgraceful fading of colour of this Rose, and I had to place an asbestos mat under his report to save the table. Mr. Taylor (6 p., 3 yrs., Mult.) also reports that it is attractive only in the bud stage, and that the growth is only moderate.

Break O'Day, H.T. (Brownell, 1937)—Mr. Hatton (3 p., 2 yrs., Mult.) says its chief virtue is hardiness, and Mr. Mansz (1 p., 3 yrs.) is equally unenthusiastic, commenting specifically on the weak colour. These reports are less favourable than those from the same critics last year.

Caress, H.T. (Dickson, 1935)—Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) and Mr. Smith agree that this variety leaves much to be desired. The buds are shapely but the blooms lack substance and the delicate colour weather-stains readily.

Carillon, H.T. (Nicolas, 1935)—Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) records moderate growth, but an abundance of attractive semi-double blooms, while Dr. Reid (2 pl., Mult.) regards it as a good decorative Rose of brilliant colour which fades with age, and with fairly vigorous, spreading growth. Mr. Smith (many pl., Mult.) unhesitatingly recommends Carillon for massing because of its almost continuous blooming-habit. It is not particularly suitable for cutting purposes. Mr. Taylor (12 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) comments on its bright colour, freedom of bloom and moderate growth, appraising it as a useful bedding variety.

Christopher Stone, H.T. (Robinson, 1935)—Mr. Davis (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) while admitting a glowing red colour, some fragrance, good growth, free-blooming habit, and absence of disease, is still not satisfied. Mr. Hatton (30 pl., 7 yrs.) considers it to be one of the best garden reds, while Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs.) after referring to its many fine qualities, says that it is not a good bloomer. Mr. Smith avers that, like some other joy-giving commodities, it improves with age. He predicts a prolonged period of popularity for it. While it has made only moderate growth in my garden, the colour is excellent, and well maintained, and I consider it a splendid Rose for garden decorative purposes.

Cochineal Glory, H.T. (Leenders, 1937)—Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) reports attractive colour but weak growth and blooms generally of poor quality. Mr. Patton (2 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) is fascinated by the vivid colour and lovely form of the buds but his enthusiasm wanes with the fading process. His plants are vigorous and healthy. Mr. Smith continues to entertain a lofty regard for the Rose, referring to vigorous growth, profusion of bloom and buds of infinite charm. The buds are Indian-red with yellow at the base, opening to large, loose flowers of seventeen to twenty petals which are twisted and folded in the centre, ultimately revealing a large mass of golden stamens. He agrees with Mr. Patton that it is seen to best advantage in the bud stage.

Col. Campbell Watson, H.T. (Bees, 1936)—Mr. Smith is intrigued by the delightful fragrance of this variety but says that otherwise it is similar, but inferior, to Picture.

Crimson Glory, H.T. (Kordes, 1935)—The unanimity with which reporters have expressed approval of this Rose constitutes positive proof of its merit. Mr. Davis gives it high ranking as an exhibition Rose, and, while Mr. Daxon (2 pl., 2 yrs.) is also enthusiastic, he points out that the growth is moderate and that the best colour appears in the autumn. While admitting admiration for its many fine qualities, Mr. Enser (10 pl., 2-3 yrs., Mult.) wishes for ten additional petals. He courageously objects also to the urn-shaped open blooms. Mr. Fielding (3 pl., 1 yr., 1 Can., 2 Mult.) reports excellent results on his Canina-budded plant, although the blooms were few in number, but disappointing performance on the part of his Multiflora-budded plants, with growth weak and small blooms of poor colour. The experience of Mrs. Gow (2 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) has not been happy, as she has lost one plant while the second is enjoying poor health. Mr. Hatton, 30 pl., 4 yrs., R.R.) and (200 pl., 2 yrs., R.R.) terms it a great Rose in spite of moderate growth. Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 3 yrs.) gives it a high rating in every respect, while Mr. Norton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is enamoured of the blooms but reports only fair growth during its first year. To Mr. Patton (5 pl., 1, 2, 3 yrs., 3 Can., 2 Mult.) Crimson Glory is the toast of the town! It has everything and he apologizes for hinting that occasional weak necks were observed on the plants located in full sunshine. Dr. Reid is dissatisfied with its 1939 performance, describing his blooms as small, thin, and burning badly. Mr. Smith agrees with all the praise given this variety but regrets that the plant is not stronger in growth. Mr. Taylor hastens to amend his criticism of last year and says weak necks were less apparent in 1939 than in 1938. The growth generally was also stronger. He is much impressed. Mrs. Trebilcock (2 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is highly pleased with its behaviour and is increasing her planting of this variety. I am in agreement with most of the panegyrics of my friends, but share Mr. Smith's desire for stronger growth. The colour with me, while very rich at first, certainly develops purple tints with age (3 pl., 2, 3, 4 yrs., Can.).

Dagmar Spath, H. Poly. (Wirtz & Eicke, 1936)—Mr. Hatton (10 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) continues to call this the best white Polyantha and I have high respect for his opinion. Perhaps Canadian nurserymen will obtain stock of this variety.

Directeur Guerin, H.T. (Gaujard, 1935)—Dr. Reid (2 pl., 3 yrs., Can.) records a low, spreading bush and attractive buds and blooms of good form and more than average substance, carrying a tea-scent. While admiring the substantial blooms of egg-yolk shade, paling with age to soft buff, I obtained too few of them. The growth with me was only moderate.

Dr. F. G. Chandler, H.T. (Dickson, 1939)—This Rose is also known as Dickson's Red but I prefer to respect the name given it by the introducer. Mr. Hatton (6 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) reports the growth fair but willowy, and fragrant medium-sized blooms of lively red colour which is well held. Mr. Smith also is favourably impressed with the moderately vigorous growth, the healthy dull green foliage and the attractiveness of the double, fragrant blooms.

Eclipse, H.T. (Nicolas, 1935)—Mr. Enser (5 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) and Mrs. Gow (2 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) both express admiration for the graceful, elegant buds, the productivity and vigour of the plants and their general behaviour, but Mr. Patton (2 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) states that while the buds

are a delight, the late season performance of the plants is negligible. He opines that there are several better yellow varieties. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) is also not excited about Eclipse although it showed improvement over 1938 performance in his garden. Mr. Smith waxes eloquent over the bud form and also commends the plant and blooming characteristics. The open blooms, however, are rather loose and there is some loss of colour. Mr. Taylor (6 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) practically reiterates Mr. Smith's comment. Mrs. Trebilcock (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) had satisfactory first-year results, and, of course, has fallen in love with the "stream-lined" buds. She is optimistic regarding it. My own comment coincides with the remarks of Messrs. Smith and Taylor.

Elegance, Cl. (Brownell, 1938)—This Rose has a friend in Mr. Smith whose experiments appear to have definitely established the quality of hardiness. The high-centred, large, fully-double blooms are produced on long laterals and the colour is described as spectrum-yellow, fading lighter at the edges. He records that it has the vigour of Mrs. Arthur Curtis James but with much greater prolificacy. I am much encouraged by Mr. Smith's report as my one-year plant made six-foot growth, but, of course, did not bloom.

Elite, H.T. (Tantau, 1936)—Mr. Taylor (4 pl., 3 yrs., Can.) reports strong growth and average bloom production. The buds are long and pointed, and of good form but the blooms, while attractive in colour, are somewhat thin.

Erna Grootendorst (H. Poly., R. Grootendorst, 1938)—Mr. Patton (2 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is quite well pleased with first-year results, mentioning healthy foliage, good growth and generous production of lovely clusters of semi-double bright scarlet-crimson blooms with golden stamens. The colour holds fairly well. Mr. Smith concurs in Mr. Patton's report except that he describes the colour as "dark velvet red with prominent golden stamens." The individual blooms which are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter are produced in clusters of seven to twelve. My own notes (2 pl., 1 yr., Can.) are as follows: "A semi-double, free-blooming, crimson variety of considerable merit. It is handicapped, however, by having to meet the competition of the superior Donald Prior."

Eternal Youth, H.T. (Aicardi, 1937)—Mr. Davis (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) records soft, carmine-pink, fragrant blooms of good form, produced freely on a tall plant. He observed no evidence of disease. Mr. Enser (5 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) calls it a distinctive, fragrant, sparkling pink Rose of good form but intimates dissatisfaction with the growth. He will withhold judgment until after further trial.

Faience, H.T. (Van Rossem, 1935)—Mr. Enser (8 pl., 2-3 yrs., Mult.) commends the excellent plant habit, and the general attractiveness of the buds and blooms. He regards it as a fine decorative Rose. It is a favourite with Mrs. Gow (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) who comments on its productivity both in early and late season. Dr. Reid (2 pl., 3 yrs.) is well pleased with its behaviour after an experience of three years. I consider my first-year results to have been quite satisfactory. Planted in partial shade the colour effect was very pleasing and fading was negligible. Growth and bloom-production, while not outstanding, were reasonably satisfying (1, pl., 1 yr., Can.).

Fairy Cluster, H. Poly. (Archer, 1935)—Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) records that his requirements are met on every point except colour which is weak and washy. Mr. Smith describes it as a tremendous

bloomer, resembling a miniature Dainty Bess. The plant is tall, four feet and upward.

Fred Walker, H.T. (McGredy, 1936)—Mr. Daxon (2 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) emphasizes the beauty of the buds and blooms but reports unsatisfactory growth and susceptibility to blackspot. Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 2 yrs.) is not favourably impressed, recording weak growth and average blooms. Mr. Smith condemns its weak, sprawly growth, its tendency toward blackspot and says it is slated for the discard.

Frieda Krause, H.T. (Krause, 1935)—Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) reports tall, upright growth and beautiful fawn-yellow blooms produced very sparsely—one or two in a season. The foregoing is at distinct variance with my own experience. Planted in partial shade, the brilliant scarlet buds, shading to yellow at the base, are a delight and are produced in great number. The blooms are somewhat small in size, but the compensation lies in their charming form and brilliant colour. The growth is robust, a great number of basal stems being sent up. I regard it as a "honey."

Gerald Hardy, H.T. (Dickson, 1936)—Mr. Daxon (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) exults over its strong growth, healthy foliage and free-blooming habit, but has noted that in periods of extreme heat the blooms acquire blue tints. Mr. Patton (2 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is disappointed with both the growth, and the quality and number of blooms. He suggests that, like certain other North Irish introductions, it prefers the Canina understock. My own notes are as follows: (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.): "A vigorous, free-blooming variety, producing fragrant blooms of acceptable form, but the colour suffers somewhat during periods of heat."

Gloaming, H.T. (Nicolas, 1935)—Mr. Daxon (2 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) while admiring the form and colour, calls it a moderate bloomer, susceptible to blackspot. Mrs. Gow (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) had good results in 1938 but poor second-year behaviour. Mrs. Holland (12 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) is pleased with the large well-formed blooms if not with the awkward habit of growth. Mr. Mansz (2 pl., 4 yrs., Mult.) displays considerable enthusiasm commenting on the strong growth and the high quality of the blooms. Mr. McKechnie (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) also sings the praises of Gloaming. He did not obtain many blooms but each one carried a thrill. Mr. Nunn (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult) records satisfaction with the growth and the excellence of the blooms but complains that they were too few in number. Mr. Patton (2 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) who is hard to please, admits that his regard for this Rose was enhanced by its 1939 performance. He is convinced that with generous fertilization and careful cultural methods it can be made to bloom with reasonable freedom. His autumn bloom was exceptionally fine. Dr. Reid (2 pl.) is gratified with his results, remarking upon the excellent form and substance of the blooms and the strong, spreading growth. He is not satisfied, however, with the colour, which was weak. Mr. Smith calls it an excellent exhibition Rose with strong, healthy growth. While admiring the well-formed blooms in June, my plants did little thereafter and showed a tendency to drop their foliage in August. The growth is vigorous but awkward.

Girona, H.T. (Dot, 1936)—Mr. Hatton (6 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) considers that Girona is an improvement on President Herbert Hoover, which is high praise indeed. Dr. Reid (2 pl., 1 yr., Can.) reports tall growth with hard, healthy foliage. He describes the colour as mauve over pink and yellow and the blooms are carried on long stems. This variety is favourably regarded in Europe.

Golden Glow, Cl. (Brownell, 1937)—Dr. DeJardine (2 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) reports only moderate growth and sparse bloom in the second year, 1939. The exquisite buds develop into blooms somewhat similar to those of Mrs. Arthur Curtis James. Mr. Smith records absence of winter damage to unprotected plants. He was rewarded with a moderate display of blooms borne singly on short laterals. The buds were high-centred, deep-yellow in colour but opening to lemon-yellow, and semi double, with brownish-yellow stamens. The foliage was rather sparse. My descriptive notes (2 pl., 1-2 yrs., Can. & Mult.) correspond closely with those of Mr. Smith. I lost some wood on my 1938 plant which failed to bloom, but my 1939 plant produced a dozen intriguing blooms, so cool and refreshing in appearance as to win the approbation of all beholders. My growth to date, however, has not been particularly strong on either plant.

Golden State, H.T. (Meilland, 1938)—Mr. Hatton (1 pl., 3 yrs.) professes lack of interest in this Rose, but, while I have no desire to pick a quarrel with Mr. Hatton, I must record definite satisfaction with first-year performance. My plant, in partial shade, made two-foot growth and produced three crops of lovely blooms. While the petals are somewhat short, the colour was a very pure yellow which did not fade. I consider it extremely promising.

Gurney Benham, H.T. (B. R. Cant, 1935)—Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) reports glorious colour but in other respects it is found wanting. Mr. Smith is critical, referring to poor growth, and the unpleasant habit of producing blooms in clusters at the top of a stem. He admires the colour but says the flowers are lacking in substance. Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) generously admits one virtue—fragrance.

Hamburg, Cl. Poly. (Kordes, 1935)—Mr. Smith compares the blooms with those of the very desirable Crimson Conquest but says they are more vivid in colour. Useful as a pillar or as a tall shrub.

Hector Deane, H.T. (McGredy, 1938)—Mr. Davis (2 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) regards it with a friendly eye for garden decorative purposes. He describes it as a soft rose-pink, shading to yellow at the base, and endowed with powerful fragrance. The growth and prolificacy are reported as splendid and the foliage healthy. Mr. Patton (2 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) echoes the comment of Mr. Davis but delineates the colour as vivid cochineal carmine-pink. He also stresses the outstanding fragrance, as does Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) who, however, criticizes the blooms on account of poor form. Mr. Smith rates it “Tops” in all plant characteristics and is enamoured of the delightfully fragrant blooms which are produced freely. He also deprecates the loose and untidy form of the open blooms but, nevertheless, regards it as an excellent garden variety. Mr. Taylor (6 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) agrees in the main with the preceding reports and adds that he particularly admires the colourful buds.

Holstein, H. Poly. (Kordes, 1939)—Mr. Hatton (6 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) designates it the best Polyantha in years, and to my personal knowledge a Rose has to be outstanding to receive such high praise from him. His plants made two-foot growth, were clothed with healthy foliage and bloomed continuously until well into November. The semi-single blooms are bright red and are produced in small clusters of three to four. He also asserts that the colour did not fade. I am in agreement with Mr. Hatton on all points save one. I noted some fading of colour in the midsummer blooms. (2 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) With me the colour was inferior to that of Karen Poulsen but in other respects, I prefer Holstein.

J. H. Bruce, H.T. (Bees, 1937)—Mr. Patton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) records good growth and healthy foliage but is disappointed with the colour, which was not the rich crimson described in the catalogue, but rather reminiscent of old General MacArthur. My own notes are similar (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.). The blooms were of acceptable form but only slightly darker than those of William Moore.

Lady Mandeville, H.T. (McGredy, 1939)—Mr. Smith is favourably impressed with this newcomer, commenting on the satisfactory growth, healthy, leathery foliage, and floriferousness. The blooms carry about forty petals and in colour are yellow, shading to orange.

Lady Nutting, H.T. (Wheatcroft, 1938)—Mr. Davis (2 pl., 1 yr., Can.) received miserable little plants which made poor growth, but which produced some full blooms of good form and an intriguing, salmon-pink colour. He is hopeful of better results in 1940 on established plants.

Leading Lady, H.T. (Dickson, 1935)—While Mr. Patton (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) does not acknowledge an unvarying preference for blondes, he unblushingly admits an "affair" with Leading Lady. It all began with his feeling sorry for her because of her apparent frailty and she rewarded his solicitude and devotion with a few blooms of such exquisite beauty of both form and colour as to render him insensible to her shortcomings. He is sufficiently interested to continue his attentiveness in the hope of obtaining better results on an established plant. I, also am intrigued by the form, colour and fragrance of the blooms but growth continues stubby and dwarf.

Lemania, H.T. (Heizmann, 1936)—Mr. Enser (3 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is optimistic about the future of this Rose. Vigor of growth is not lacking and the large, full, well formed, fragrant blooms are rich crimson overlaid black, the petals being of a velvety texture. He hungers for more of the lovely blooms than the plants were disposed to produce.

Leontine Continot, H.T. (Ketten, 1936)—Mr. Enser (3 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) is delighted with the faintly fragrant, glistening yellow blooms of 45 to 50 petals and which hold their form well, but he says the plants are not particularly vigorous. Mr. Patton (2 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) also admires the beautiful blooms which, he finds, are produced sparingly on plants of only moderate vigour. He is hopeful of more satisfactory results when the plants become thoroughly established. It has made a friend in Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) whose plant has made rapid and strong growth. He describes the blooms as of perfect form and good colour, although the outside petals fade. He considers this Rose to be one of the best yellow varieties extant. Mr. Taylor (6 pl., 3 yrs., Can.) is less enthusiastic, for, while he finds the buds and blooms very pleasing, further trial has confirmed his opinion that it is a weak grower. I also am enchanted by the purity of the colour and the perfection of form of the blooms, but I find the growth only moderate (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.).

Lleida, Per. (Dot, 1937)—Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) furnishes the only report and he compares the blooms to those of Contesa de Sastago, but with deeper pink shades and less yellow. The blooms withstand heat well and he considers this Rose very promising. I might add that, while I have not grown Lleida, I have very favourable reports on it both from Europe and Australia.

Lucy Nicolas, H.T. (Mallerin, 1935)—Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is unenthusiastic, recording moderate growth, healthy foliage and free-blooming qualities, while Mr. Smith is more outspoken, condemning its

weak growth, although admitting that it is a fair bloomer. He records the colour as being similar to that of Luis Brinas.

Madame Charles Mallerin, H.T. (Mallerin, 1939)—Mr. Hatton (6 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is favourably impressed with first-season performance. The pleasing orange-copper blooms, which carry a fruity fragrance, become a warm pink with age. The foliage appeared healthy and the bloom was freely produced.

Madame Henri Guillot, H.T. (Mallerin, 1938)—Mr. Hatton (1 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) is puzzled, which fact is in itself worth recording. His plant while strong and healthy, produces only moderate blooms—and these sparsely—while he has observed this Rose turning in a magnificent performance elsewhere. Something has gone wrong with Mr. Hatton's technique! Mr. Taylor (5 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) finds the growth and the foliage satisfactory, but he asserts that the blooms, although attractive, do not last long.

Madame Jean Gaujard, H.T. (Gaujard, 1937)—Mr. Davis (4 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) is unstinting in his praise of this variety, referring to its long, pointed buds and high-centred blooms of a soft, orange-buff shade on the inside of the petals and orange-carmine on reverse, suffused gold. The plants are healthy but he wishes they were more productive. Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) on the other hand, is not happy about it. He finds the growth tall, the foliage sparse, and the blooms of poor form. In colour they are pale flesh on the inside and carmine pink on the reverse. Mr. Smith votes with the affirmative, maintaining that the long, pointed buds, and the contrasting tones of orange, salmon-pink and old gold in the blooms are very appealing. He intimates that it appears to best advantage in the autumn.

Madge Whipp, H.T. (Bees, 1937)—Mr. Norton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is pleased with the colour, form and fragrance of the blooms, but growth was weak and the blooms too few. When established, it should improve. Mr. Patton (2 pl., 1 yr., Can.) was disappointed with his first-year results and will withhold judgment. I am quite pleased with its first-season performance. The growth was fairly strong and the large, fragrant, scarlet blooms of good form,—and with very little fading—were produced freely. I think it will make friends easily.

Majorca, H.T. (Dot, 1938)—Mr. Hatton's face is red and he would like to withdraw some of the compliments which he paid Majorca last year (7 pl., 1-2 yrs., 6-1 yr., Mult.). While his plants bloomed well, he found more fading of colour than in 1938. Moreover, the growth of the six new plants was not satisfactory and he will give it further trial.

Matador, H.T. (Van Rossem, 1935)—Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) records strong growth, healthy foliage, prolificacy, with blooms of good form and colour. Mr. Nunn (3 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) also is favourably impressed. He found that the intensely fragrant blooms were very freely produced and his growth has improved. By way of contrast, Dr. Reid (1 pl., 4 yrs.) finds progressive deterioration in both plant and bloom. He records that the dull green foliage is subject to disease. Mr. Trebilcock (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) while admitting the beauty of the well-formed, highly perfumed, crimson-maroon, blooms, is dissatisfied with growth and productivity. She still prefers Etoile de Hollande, and judging from my own experiences, I think that most growers will agree with her. I still consider that fragrance is Matador's outstanding virtue. The blooms, while very richly coloured at first, soon develop bluish-purple tints and with me are only sparsely produced.

McGredy's Coral, H.T. (McGredy, 1936)—Mr. Daxon (2 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) obtains well-formed, salmon-pink blooms on long stems. He appears to be quite happy about it, while Mr. Mansz (3 pl., 4 yrs., Mult) is unimpressed. He reports moderate growth and blooms of only average quality although he considers the buds attractive. Mr. Nunn (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) complains that the blooms are too thin but he comments favourably on the unique colour. Mr. Patton (2 pl., 3 yrs., 1 Can., 1 Mult.) records an improvement in behaviour over that of previous years. The colour was much richer, which fact he attributes to more generous fertilization and to applications of soot. In Mr. Smith's opinion, the blooms are of inferior quality although the growth is vigorous and the foliage healthy.

McGredy's Orange, H.T. (McGredy, 1936)—Mr. Daxon (2 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) confesses a liking for this variety because of the attractive colour, the vigorous growth and sound foliage. Mr. Mansz (2 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) considers it rather ordinary with no outstanding virtues, with which verdict Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs.) agrees, remarking that it has only strong growth and good foliage to recommend it. Mr. Smith, while largely in agreement with Dr. Reid, maintains that it is very attractive in the bud stage.

McGredy's Pink, H.T. (McGredy, 1936)—Mr. Daxon (2 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) admires the large, fragrant well-shaped blooms, but says they are not produced freely after the passing of the first crop. Mrs. Gow (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) is a staunch supporter of this variety, reporting an abundance of blooms of high quality. Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 4 yrs., Mult.) also is very pleased with both plant and blooms. Mr. Hatton (9 pl., 5 yrs., Can., 200 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) still views it with a friendly eye, his only criticism being that the colour is frequently weak. Mr. Patton (3 pl., 3 yrs., 1 Can., 2 Mult.) likes it immensely despite the fact that the colour is usually cream, flushed with soft rose. Mr. Smith considers it outstanding in plant characteristics but he, too, criticizes the colour, especially that of the midsummer bloom. It has not accomplished much for me although I obtain occasional blooms which are very fine (1 pl., 3 yrs., Can.).

McGredy's Pride, H.T. (McGredy, 1936)—Mr. Mansz (3 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) is not excited about it, intimating that while the buds and blooms are attractive, the growth of the plants is only moderate. Dr. Reid reverses matters by saying that this variety has little to recommend it except strong, spreading growth. Mr. Smith reports average growth, healthy foliage and reddish-orange buds, opening to fully double blooms of coral-pink. With him it continues to show improvement each year. Mrs. Trebilcock (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is well pleased with its first-year behaviour. It blooms profusely and had the largest bloom in her garden in 1939. She is quite optimistic about it.

McGredy's Sunset, H.T. (McGredy, 1936)—Mr. Davis (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) likes the colour, also the vigour and health of the plants, but it bloomed only sparsely for him and the flowers are somewhat shapeless. Mr. Enser (5 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) values it highly as a bedding Rose. The bud colour arrests the eye and the sturdy plants are well clothed with healthy foliage. The medium-sized, fragrant blooms last well. Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 5 yrs., Can., 3 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) is quite indifferent to its charms, recording poor growth but a fair quantity of colourful blooms, devoid of form. It finds a staunch supporter in Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) who writes of very strong growth, healthy foliage and

an abundance of most attractive buds and blooms. It has found a permanent home in Mr. Patton's garden (2 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) because of the vigour and health of the plants and of the profusion of blooms with their warm apricot and gold tones supported by an elusive perfume. Mr. Smith, also, is an ardent admirer, stressing vigour, disease-resistance, long stems and continuous bloom production. He regards it as a fine decorative Rose. Mr. Taylor (10 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) comments on its strong growth, freedom of blooming-habit, and bright colour, but complains that the individual blooms are short-lived.

Minna Kordes, H. Poly. (Kordes, 1939)—Mr. Enser (5 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) reports mildly-fragrant blooms of about 18 petals, larger and darker than those of Donald Prior. His plants grow well. Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 2 yrs., 3 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is enamoured of the lovely, large, fragrant blooms, deep blood red in summer but with black shadings in autumn, but says that the healthy plants are niggardly with respect to production. Mr. Smith describes large, loose clusters of distinctive red, semi-double blooms. He suspects that it carries a large proportion of Hybrid Tea blood.

Miss America, H.T. (Nicolas, 1938)—Mr. Hatton (6 pl., 4 yrs., Mult.) records that, while the large blooms are produced freely, the plants drop their foliage easily. Mr. McKechnie (2 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) comments on the vigorous growth and disease-free foliage, and he intimates that bloom production was rather meagre. He growls, also, about the tendency of the outer petals of the very full blooms to become weather-stained before the opening process is completed. Mr. Smith is cheering for it, enumerating among its virtues strong growth, abundant and disease-resistant foliage, and prolificacy of bloom. The large, very double blooms carry about 65 petals and are generously produced singly on long stems. I am substantially in agreement with Mr. Smith's report, but I find the colour uninteresting and, as Mr. McKechnie points out, a certain proportion of the very full blooms experience difficulty in opening (3 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.).

Mrs. Edward Laxton, H.T. (Laxton, 1935)—Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is unmoved, remarking that while the growth and foliage are satisfactory and the cerise-pink blooms attractive, he does not consider it outstanding. With me (1 pl., 3 yrs., Can.) this Rose seems to improve each year. The blooms are distinctive in colour, and the petals, while broad and somewhat short, are of heavy texture, and, as a consequence, they retain their form well. I like it.

Mrs. Verschuren, H.T. (Verschuren, 1937)—Mr. Daxon (2 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is satisfied with the size, form and colour of the blooms, also the bushy, robust growth, but hopes his plants will be more generous next season. Mr. Esner (5 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) while admitting the charm of the blooms, also reports unsatisfactory bloom production and a lack of vigour in the plants. Mr. Hatton (20 pl., 2 yrs., R.R.) echoes Mr. Enser's remarks and says his plants in their second year were less vigorous and productive than in their first season. The experience of Mr. Mansz (2 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) appears to be similar to that of the two preceding commentators. He mentions medium growth but beautiful blooms. Mr. McKechnie (2 pl., 1 yr., Can.) gives it unqualified approval as does also Mr. Patton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) who predicts a great future for it. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) also is an enthusiastic admirer, and his high regard for this Rose is shared by Mrs. Trebilcock (2 pl., 1 yr., Can.) and myself (5 pl., 1 yr., Can.).

Mrs. William Sprott, H.T. (McGredy, 1938)—Mr. Patton (2 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) regards this Rose highly. He refers to the leathery, bronze-green foliage, strong stems, red thorns, the long, spiral-shaped, yellow buds, striped carmine, and the full, shapely, peach-yellow blooms. Mr. Smith, agreeing with Mr. Patton's description, considers it one of the best of recent introductions. While my own notes are similar to the foregoing, I should like the blooms to have a few more petals (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.).

Musette, H. Poly. (Tantau, 1936)—Mr. Taylor (1 pl., 3 yrs., Can.) says this has proven to be one of the outstanding varieties in the garden, shining like a beacon when in bloom. The fiery red colour is really sensational and the single or semi-single blooms are produced freely on a bushy plant of moderate height.

Orange Glory, H.T. (Leenders, 1936)—Mr. Fielding (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is pleased with first-year results, recording attractive colour, excellent foliage and plenty of bloom. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs.) concurs but finds that the original rich colour fades badly. Mr. Smith considers that it should occupy a high position as a bedding Rose, on account of its satisfactory plant characteristics, free-blooming qualities and its gay colour.

Orange Triumph, H. Poly. (Kordes, 1938)—Mr. Davis (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) describes the colour as geranium-red, not orange as advertised. His plant grew and bloomed well and there was no evidence of disease. Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) likes the Rose but asserts that it is wrongly named, the colour being as described by Mr. Davis. Mr. Smith refers to the colour as "brick-red" but commends this variety because of its amazing productivity—up to fifty buds in one spray.

Patrick Anderson, H.T. (McGredy, 1938)—Mr. Patton (2 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) quarrels with the colour, which is a hard, metallic-pink at best, and which fades to an ugly, magenta tone. In other respects, he admits this variety has merit. Mr. Smith also is critical on account of unattractive colour and poor foliage. My own notes indicate agreement with the two previous reports (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.).

Percy Izzard, H.T. (Robinson, 1937)—Mr. Davis (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is very hopeful. He is fond of the long, pointed, pale yellow buds, the plant habit and the blooming qualities. Mr. Patton (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) also reports splendid behaviour by his first-year plant. He becomes quite romantic about the beautifully-formed, massive blooms but not about the name given this Rose. It suggested itself to me as an improvement on Barbara Richards. The colour, a combination of shell pink, yellow and cream, is very appealing, and I believe we have a real exhibition prospect here.

Phyllis Gold, H.T. (Robinson, 1935)—Mr. Davis (2 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) finds the growth and foliage satisfactory and the colour pleasing but says the blooms have not enough petals. Mr. Hatton (6 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) likes the blooms but not the plants which he finds very susceptible to blackspot. Mr. Patton (2 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) regards it as a "honey," autumn results being particularly convincing. He found both growth and foliage excellent, and the beautifully-formed, clear yellow blooms a joy to behold. Dr. Reid, also, expresses a fondness for this Rose, emphasizing the long stems, healthy foliage, perfection of form and deep yellow colour, although he admits that the blooms are not very double. Mr. Smith, on the other hand, is unimpressed, describing the blooms as loose and floppy and a shade lighter in colour than McGredy's Yellow which he prefers. I find that this Rose improves each year. True, the blooms

have not the petalage ordinarily required of an exhibition Rose, but the petals are large and of stout texture, with the result that the blooms are never unattractive. There is some fading in midsummer but it is accomplished without loss of "face."

Pink Dawn, H.T. (Howard & Smith, 1935)—Mr. Daxon (2 pl., 2 yrs.) reports a vigorous, upright growth habit and healthy foliage but he omits any reference to the blooms. Mr. Daxon is the only reporter but as this sport of Golden Dawn is highly regarded in the United States, I feel that it should be included in this discussion.

Poinsettia, H.T. (Howard & Smith, 1938)—Mr. Hatton (30 pl.) reports tall healthy plants, with generous production of bloom. The intense scarlet blooms of good form carry about 35 petals. He thinks highly of it. Mr. Smith, while admitting strong growth and brilliant colour, found the foliage to be badly affected by mildew and that the blooms lack form. Mr. Taylor (5 pl., 1 yr., R.R.) also had good growth but he describes the buds as "coral" and the blooms "bright orange-apricot." I suspect that something is wrong here as the variety is understood to be definitely scarlet.

Poulsen's Yellow, H. Poly. (Poulsen, 1938)—Mr. Davis (2 pl., 1 yr., Can.) considers it promising. His plants were very small when received but they have grown and bloomed well. The semi-double, golden-yellow blooms fade to cream. Mr. Enser (3 pl., 1 yr., Can.) was also quite pleased, and he noted that the colour held quite well. Mr. Hatton (3 pl., Mult.) is fond of this Rose in spite of the fading of colour. He found that the shiny, light green foliage became rusty as the season advanced, but despite its faults he considers it a sweet little Rose. Mr. Patton (2 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) alludes to the beautiful foliage, transparent red thorns, and the clusters of small, pointed buds with long, feathered sepals, but says the rich yellow early colour soon fades to a dirty white. He recommends planting it in partial shade. Mr. Smith also holds a high opinion of this Rose in spite of its obvious fault. He records that the plants are very hardy. Mrs. Trebilcock reports that the specimen of this variety which she planted with such high hopes failed to survive. Mr. Norton and I mourn with her.

President Boone, H.T. (Howard & Smith, 1935)—Mr. Patton (1 pl., 1 yr., R.R.) advises that his plant laboured under the handicap of having arrived some weeks before planting time and that it was just commencing to grow and bloom when cut down by frost in the autumn. The two or three blooms produced, however, make him impatient to see what it will accomplish in 1940. In my own case (1 pl., 1 yr., R.R.) I expected weak necks and I was not disappointed. It appears to have enough virtues, however, to outweigh this defect, and I consider it a fine addition to the red group.

Ramon Bach, H.T. (Dot, 1938)—Mr. Enser (5 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) is impressed by the strong, erect growth, the fine foliage, and the large blooms which are produced on long, strong stems. Mr. Hatton (20 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) is still critical of this Rose because of unhealthy foliage and poor form in the bloom.

Rex Anderson, H.T. (McGredy, 1937)—Mr. Daxon (2 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) likes the vigorous growth, the long stems and the large, full, well-formed blooms but complains that there are too few of them. Mrs. Gow (2 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) reports strong growth and excellent blooms sparsely produced, while Mr. Hatton (2 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) also admires the lovely

blooms but gets weary waiting for them. Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) comments on the deep buds and high-centred blooms but says his growth is only moderate. Mr. Patton (2 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) concurs in the above reports but adds that during rainy weather, the full blooms have difficulty in opening. Planted in partial shade, he has growth up to four feet. D1. Reid exhausts his vocabulary in praising the plant characteristics and the shapely, substantial blooms but omits to mention production. Mr. Smith also stresses the high quality of the blooms and the excellence of the plants but does not refer to blooming propensities. He considers that this Rose has come to stay. Mrs. Trebilcock (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) records her disappointment after two years. I find it an extremely shy bloomer and I agree with Mr. Hatton that it is a Rose for the connoisseur only.

Rocket, H.T. (Nicolas, 1935)—Mr. Smith's valuation of this Rose has been enhanced as a result of his 1939 observations. He commends the vigorous growth as well as the liberal production of large, double, non-fading red blooms. I consider it a free-blooming variety, the blooms being of good colour but inclined to be flat in shape. Its performance has not accelerated my pulse.

Roi Alexandre, H.T. (Gaujard, 1937)—Mrs. Cohoe records strong growth and sound foliage but she does not care for the blooms which open flat and which, while attractive in the bud stage, soon become an ugly mixture of colour.

Rome Glory, H.T. (Aicardi, 1937)—Mr. Davis (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) finds the light red, fragrant blooms of fair form interesting but not unduly exciting. He reports tall growth but foliage susceptible to mildew. Mr. Mansz (2 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) is pleased with the blooms but says that production was below expectation. Dr. Schnick regards it as outstanding, mentioning three-foot stems, and blooms five inches in diameter. He recommends it without hesitation. Mr. Smith considers it an excellent Rose for cutting but says the foliage must be watched for mildew. He describes the growth as strong and upright, the stems willowy, the large fragrant blooms bright red in their early stages but losing colour in hot sunshine.

Ronsard, H. Rug. (Gaujard, 1936)—Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) says the buds are pretty when one-third open, but after that stage the less said the better! It has a friend, however, in Mr. Patton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) who calls it a cheerful little Rose of unique colour. He admits that the buds open and fade quickly but says they are useful as boutonnieres. Mr. Smith considers that it has merit, the plants, which are of moderate vigour, showing definite Rugosa characteristics, with many thorns, and extreme hardiness, the blooms being a brilliant bi-colour. I discarded this Rose two years ago and am in sympathy with Mr. Hatton's viewpoint.

Rosenelfe, H. Poly. (Kordes, 1938)—Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) suggests that it is very effective when massed. The plants, which bloom freely resemble H.T.'s. The blooms, produced in small clusters, are pink, with the outer petals almost white. Mr. Patton (2 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is uncertain regarding it and will reserve judgment. Mr. Smith is quite optimistic, commenting on the vigorous growth, and the huge sprays of bloom. He says the individual blooms resemble miniature Ophelias. Like Mr. Patton, I hesitate to express an opinion because, having seen it elsewhere, I feel that it can do much better than it has done for me in its first year.

Sam McGredy, H.T. (McGredy, 1937)—It has accomplished little for Mr. Davis (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) thus far, although he records satisfactory growth. Mr. Daxon (2 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is ecstatically happy about the strong, branching growth and the perfection of form in the blooms but is disappointed with production. Mr. Patton (2 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is not impressed but will persevere with it. His growth was poor but the few blooms produced were a muddy-cream in colour. Mr. Smith declares that, while the blooms can be magnificent, they are rather loose-petaled, and that the plants are unshapely, sending up only a few tall, stiff canes. He thinks a good name might have been reserved for a better Rose.

Silver Jubilee, H.T. (Dickson, 1937)—Mr. Enser (3 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) is pleased with the large, full, light yellow blooms of very good form, which appear to best advantage in June and in the Autumn. The growth and foliage are beyond criticism. My own experience (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) parallels that of Mr. Enser, but I thought the plant rather stingy.

Smiles, H. Poly. (Nicolas, 1937)—Mr. Hatton (6 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) who had the honour of naming this Rose, admires the flowers but finds the plants notoriously subject to blackspot and for this reason his late-season production is negligible. Mr. Smith has nothing but praise for it, and this enthusiasm is shared by Mr. Taylor. I also am cheering for it although I noted some evidence of blackspot in September.

Snowbank, H. Poly. (Nicolas, 1936)—Mr. McKechnie, Mr. Smith and I are in agreement that this is a valuable little Rose, the buds being particularly charming. It is constantly in bloom and the bushy plants are hardy and healthy.

Summer Snow, H. Poly. (Couteau, 1936)—Mr. Patton's plant appeared in its first season to be a climber but during the past two years it has been a tall H. Poly. It is very effective, however, being one of the most prolific bloomers in his garden, being literally full of clusters of dainty, white, semi-double flowers throughout the whole season. It is almost thornless, healthy and reasonably hardy. Mr. Smith concurs in Mr. Patton's report and adds that it is most useful as a pillar.

Swantje, H. Poly. (Tantau, 1936)—Mr. Taylor (10 pl., 3 yrs.) describes the growth as moderate and the double blooms as white, shading to yellow. The necks of the stems are not over-strong but it is a satisfactory bedding variety.

Sweetness, H.T. (Dickson, 1937)—Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) reports a low-growing, bushy plant, and attractive fragrant blooms. He is definitely interested, while Mr. Smith, notwithstanding vigorous growth and an abundance of bloom, says it leaves him cold. The delicate colour tones fade to almost white in our strong sunshine.

The Doctor, H.T. (Howard & Smith, 1936)—Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 2 yrs., R.R.) speaks of exquisite pink blooms on miserable little plants. He is budding more of it on Multiflora understocks as the blooms are of such superlative excellence as to justify patience. Mr. Patton and I were very discouraged upon the receipt in early March of very poor plants from California. We buried the plants in soil until mid-April and they required the whole summer to become established. The few blooms produced were breath-taking and Mr. Patton has budded more on Canina understocks. If it can be made to grow it is a winner, as Mr. Hatton remarks.

Viscountess Charlemont, H.T. (McGredy, 1937)—Mr. Hatton (3 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) is disgusted with it, complaining of uninteresting colour and sparse blooming habit. Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) seems pleased

with it, while Mr. Nunn (2 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) comments on the excellent form of the blooms, but sorrowfully admits that the growth is not strong. Mr. Patton's report (2 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is very similar to that of Mr. Hatton. He, too, can get along without it. Mr. Smith has a few kind words for it, intimating that it produces huge sprays of small but attractively coloured blooms. This report is distinctly at variance with the preceding comments.

Walter Bentley, H.T. (Robinson, 1938)—Mr. Patton (3 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is intrigued with the possibilities of this Rose. His plants on arrival were pitifully small, but, with careful nursing, they survived and produced a few blooms of startling grandeur—twice the size of Mrs. Sam McGredy—and of somewhat similar colouring. He describes the colour as coppery-carrotty-pink. My own plants (3 pl., 1 yr., Can.) also were puny specimens on receipt but two of them survived and produced—on short stems—several of the most magnificent blooms I have ever inspected—full, high-centred, symmetrical, and of a colour described by Mr. Patton. This will be "tops" as an exhibition Rose if the plants can be made to grow satisfactorily.

William Moore, H.T. (McGredy, 1935)—Mr. Mansz (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) likes the buds and blooms, but regrets that his growth has been weak. Mr. McKechnie (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) also reports lack of vigour but the foliage is healthy and the full, well-shaped blooms are of excellent quality. Mr. Patton (1 pl., 3 yrs., Can.) considers it one of the finest exhibition Roses and says it will repay generous fertilizing and careful culture. He deplores the lack of scent, however. Mr. Smith, after repeating much of the favourable comment in the preceding reports says it is slightly affected by mildew and blackspot. I have found the growth for a first-year plant quite satisfactory and it is also healthy and free-blooming. The blooms certainly are excellent with respect to form and substance, but the colour is not one of which I am particularly fond.

In Memoriam

It is with profound regret that we record the passing within the past year of the following members and friends of the Society: Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart.; Dr. George Gow, Mr. Aubrey D. Heward, Mr. A. H. Lawton, Mrs. Henry Bertram, Dr. E. L. Gausby, Lieut.-Col. R. J. E. Graham, Mr. George F. Lewis, Mr. Walter Moore and Mr. James Strachan. On behalf of the Directors we extend to the sorrowing members of their families our deepest sympathy, and we trust that the memories of their Rose activities may be kept green by a continuance of the Rose gardens in which they found so much enjoyment.

ALTERNATIVE BLANKETS FOR ROSE BEDS

By John A. Weall

If someone told you there was a product that would keep down weeds, spare you endless hours of watering, improve your Rose bushes in growth and lasting quality, add to the improved appearance of a rose bed, make a heavy soil lighter and a light soil heavier, and be the ideal covering for winter, you would suspect 'color-advertising,' 'down-right lying,' or believe in it and heave a sigh of relief.

This article is to tell you from practical experience that the sigh of relief can be heaved, for all the attributes will come true if a sufficiently liberal dressing of Peat is applied.

When talking of Peat, do not visualise the tight, foreign, burlapped bale of Peat Moss. This has its uses, but for outdoor work it is of so airy a nature that much of it blows away. The Peat referred to in this article comes from Caledon, Ontario. It is of sponge-like nature, a little lumpy and extremely absorbent, and if you get it in April or May it will still have the moisture of the winter snows within it.

Be generous with your application. Use one cubic yard for every twenty-four Roses, or spread it at least six inches thick to start with and cover the beds uniformly, and this is what will happen:—

At once the appearance of the Rose Beds will change. They will turn a rich brown color and appear 'dressy';

The earth under this blanket will remain cool and moist throughout the summer, shine the sun ever so brightly;

No weeds will arrive in it, or appear in it, and a rake or hoe will keep the bed fresh-looking and tidy;

After every rain the Peat blanket will remain moist for days, and very little watering will be necessary. It will not cake or bake. At the end of the season the Peat can be mounded up as winter protection.

So it seems that the answer to your prayer is available in your own Province and you have only to use it to prove it.

Just one warning: Make sure your beds are well drained before using Peat, else you may get a damp, sour condition of soil.

Peat has been found of equally beneficial value to Evergreens and Perennials as a mulch and soil conditioner. You have only to dig up a root of any fibrous plant after three weeks growth in peat to find it matted and massed with roots.

It is of long-standing use and can be found in the soil two or three years after incorporation, acting as a magnet for roots and thus proving by example all that has been written in precept.

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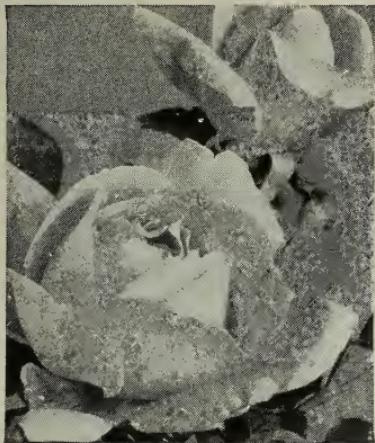
The Constitution, Rules and By-Laws of the Rose Society of Ontario are not included in this Annual, as in previous years. It is planned to issue a Members' Hand Book at a later date which will include the Constitution, etc., as well as other information pertaining to the Society and its activities.

If any member wishes to obtain a copy of the Constitution, Rules and By-Laws in the interval, the Secretary will promptly mail it on application.

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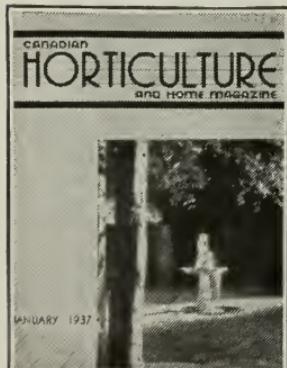
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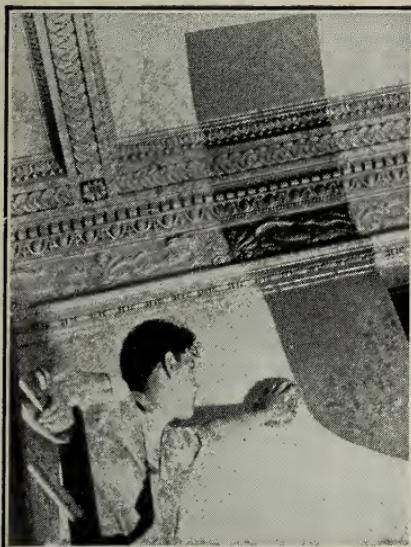
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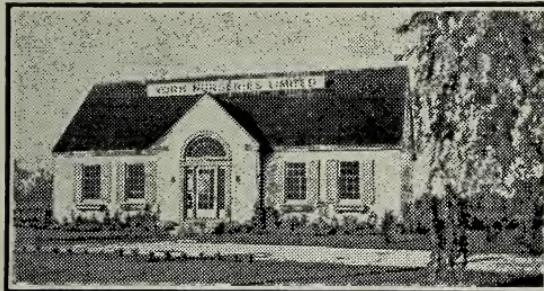
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